ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,255—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. London ... 19th Mar. |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. 26th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. H. Seymour... 9th ,, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E.H. Gordon... 16th ,, |
| B.M.L. CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. London ... 23rd ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole... 30th ,, |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe .. 7th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon .. 14th ,, |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 8000 | A. W. Adamson 21st ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ... 28th ,, |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. 4th June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon.. 11th ,, |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 6297 | W. A. Wheler.. 18th ,, |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole... 25th ,, |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. H. Seymour... 2nd July. |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | E. Gordon ... 9th ,, |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 7913 | R. F. Briscoe... 16th ,, |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole... 23rd ,, |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 8000 | A.W. Adamsom 30th ,, |

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

**Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.**

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

**TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st April 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | T. Nicolich | 4,119 | 1st May 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,820 | 16th Mar. 1898. |
| MARIA VALERIE | R. Mitis | 4,335 | 12th April 1898 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1050 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

**INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."**

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.**

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 21st March. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SINGAPORE | E. Pizzarelo | 3,685 | 31st March 1898. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th March, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

**FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.**

**TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | Saturday, 19th March 1898 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | Tuesday, 12th April, 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeManbenge | 10th May 1898. |

**TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.**

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 6,000 | Flanolin... | 7th April. |

[illegible]NGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible]IAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] now in a position to issue [illegible]available for one way by the [illegible] and the return voyage by [illegible]ducedFares. This arrange-[illegible]es, of special advantage [illegible] privilege leave.

[illegible]T. Agent.

[illegible] Road, Bombay

[illegible]ATTORNEY, [illegible] be had at the

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 17th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoingior any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22ad March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR LONDON.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE,

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE FIRST CLASS new Steamer "ILE DE LA REUNION," 3,700 tons, will be despatched from here about the FIRST WEEK in MAY to be followed by another Steamer about the end of MAY.

FIRST SALOON ..... £25.

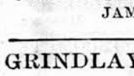
Cuisine a l Francaise. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.,

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation where united private Park. Terms £ 70 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landrats Bureau-feld,
Westphalen-Rhein,
Germany.

## LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

### HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

### DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, WHOLESOME.

| STILL HOCKS. | | CASH. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. | CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body | per doz. | 27 0 | 14 8 | 30 0 | 16 4 |
| HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine | ,, | 33 8 | 17 8 | 37 8 | 19 8 |
| JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks | ,, | 58 0 | 30 0 | 65 0 | 33 8 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour | ,, | 52 0 | 27 8 | 58 0 | 31 0 |
| STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural | ,, | 37 0 | ... | 41 8 | ... |
| LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine | ,, | 28 0 | 15 8 | 31 8 | 17 4 |
| OPPENHEIM | ,, | 22 0 | 14 8 | 24 8 | 16 4 |
| NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet | ,, | 38 0 | 20 8 | 42 8 | 23 0 |
| **SPARKLING HOCK.** | | | | | |
| SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet | per doz. | 53 8 | 28 0 | 59 8 | 31 8 |
| **SPARKLING MOSELLES.** | | | | | |
| FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour | per doz. | 46 4 | 25 0 | 51 8 | 28 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant | ,, | 54 0 | 31 0 | 60 0 | 34 8 |
| FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet | ,, | 68 8 | 37 8 | 76 8 | 42 0 |
| **SAUTERNES.** | | | | | |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour | per doz. | 25 8 | 14 8 | 28 8 | 16 4 |
| BARSAC, light Table Wine | ,, | 27 8 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 16 12 |
| **HUNGARIAN WINES.** | | | | | |
| CARLOWITZ, Fine Old | per doz. | 22 8 | 12 8 | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| CARLOWITZ | ,, | 15 8 | ... | 17 4 | ... |

### TREACHER & COMPAY, LD,.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

### FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

### PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

| Age next Birth day. | Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. | Premiums limited to 25 years. | Premiums limited to 20 years. | Premiums limited to 15 years. | Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. | 20 years or at Death if previous. | 15 years or at Death if previous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 21 10 | 27 2 | 30 7 | 36 6 | 37 11 | 47 6 | 64 5 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 29 7 | 33 0 | 39 4 | 38 7 | 48 0 | 64 13 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 32 5 | 36 0 | 42 13 | 39 11 | 49 0 | 65 10 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 35 14 | 39 12 | 47 1 | 41 10 | 50 8 | 66 13 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 40 8 | 44 9 | 53 5 | 44 10 | 52 14 | 68 11 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 46 12 | 50 13 | 58 12 | 49 6 | 56 13 | 71 11 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds Invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected on Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

## DO NOT

## SMOKE

**BAHADUR CIGARS**

UNLESS YOU WANT

## "THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all to leading International Exhibitions.

## HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

## THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" STANDING MOUNT.

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—

1. Mounted and started from standing position.
2. Stopped at rest with both feet touching ground, and restarted from such position.
3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
4. The safest for riding among Street traffic.
5. Dismounted by placing one foot on the ground.
6. Riding Stretch is the same as in any Machine.
7. Speed equal to any.
8. Its safety is equalled by none.
9. Its strength is equalled to any fair weight and work.
10. Its weight is the lowest possible with safety.
11. Weight with Roadster Pneumatic Tyres and Leather Chain cover, about 30 lbs.
12. Designed to produce an absolutely safe mount for Town Riding, a convenient Mount for Hunting.
13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
14. It is the best Type of Machine for use as a Military Cycle.
15. Superfine in respect both to Material and Workmanship.
16. Every component, whether a large limb or small nut is subjected to most careful Scrutiny before any work is put on it.
17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
18. The bearings throughout of all the Premier Machines are of Special construction and are all accurately ground after hardening.

## MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

## SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

## LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

## SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

## RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

### GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

## "AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## A LUXURIOUS HAIR DRESSING,

FREE FROM any objectionable or injurious INGREDIENT, yet affording an active stimulant to the growth and all the needful nourishment.

## KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

## AN EFFICIENT RESTORER,

PRESERVES the Colour, PROMOTES the Growth, STRENGTHENS the Roots, CLEANSES the Scalp, and PREVENTS the Hair FALLING or TURNING GREY.

## EXPENSIVELY PERFUMED.

KNOWN and APPRECIATED throughout INDIA. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to contain NO PARAFFIN, LEAD, SULPHUR, or OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH BY A DAILY DRAUGHT OF

## KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT,

A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use' SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the COMPLEXION and giving it healthy colour or tone.

THIS SALT is one of the best Saline Draughts on the market, and being always freshly made, it is much superior and more active than IMPORTED BRANDS.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1898, a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on 10th May, 1894, the Committee have APPOINTED FRIDAY, the 25th March, 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for nomination as an additional MEMBER of the COUNCIL of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act 1892, in the place of Mr. A. Abercrombie, who has retired on the expiry of his term of office as Chairman of the Chamber.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MAUSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th March, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP TIMBER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, for the purchase of any number out of

16 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND 2 LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER, &c.,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Store Locomotive Works, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

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C. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LT.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LT.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | " 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | " 6,380,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

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Secretary.

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All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmon

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water 4-42m., 5-30s. Low water, 11-9 m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Opening of the Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture, on the Tabernacle Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Secretariat, 5 p.m.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Maneckji Jamsetji Chandana writes to inform us that his name was incorrectly rendered in the list of "plague authorities" issued by the Plague Committee.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the solemnization of the third day's funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Framji Hormasji Guzder, the sum of Rs 2,870 was subscribed by his heirs and relatives, Rs. 2,500 being a contribution from the funds of the deceased gentleman.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet on Sunday at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-30 a.m., and at Hornby Villard at 7 a.m., for a run to Thana, whence they will return in the evening. This will be probably the last of the morning long runs of the club, as the effect of the hot season is beginning to be felt. Members meet at the same Statue, at 5-30 p.m., on Monday, for a local run.

THE NATIONALITY OF JENNER.—Mr. K. M. Shroff writes:—Allow me to correct a slight inaccuracy in the report of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation which appears in your to-day's issue. In what I talked there on the subject of inoculation I am made to say that "Jenner was also a foreigner." I never said so. Every schoolboy knows that Jenner was a celebrated English physician.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tanga, Daresalam, Ibo, Chinde, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day. —Mails for Karachi, per extra s. s. Amphitrite, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. With effect from the 16 instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders & British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6, viz, 1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

PORTUGUESE HISTORY.—We are informed that the Provincial Committee for the celebration in Goa of the 4th centenary of the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama have given a very flattering report on "A short sketch of the life and achievements of Dom Joao de Castro," which Mr Amancio Gracias had submitted to them for approval. The Portuguese Government has, on their recommendation, decided to pay to Mr. Gracias whatever expenses he may incur for publishing his MSS. The success which has attended the other works from Mr. Gracias' pen in Portuguese are a guarantee for hopes that his present work in English will be highly interesting.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT (ART EXHIBITION).—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the direction of Signor N. Lagatolla, will play the following programme, at, the Secretariat, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Bacc ecio — Suppe |
| Overture | La Souveraine — Herman |
| Valse | Ninetta — Bouheur |
| Selection | The fifties of Punzanco — Sullivan |
| Polka | The Admiral's Broom — Roeder |
| Valse | Joanita — Toska |
| Gavotte | Old and New — Bouheur |
| The Imp's Revels | Quentin |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—About 10 o'clock on the night of the 13th instant, while the steam-ship Bombay, in charge of Pilot Blair, was steering into the harbour, she ran into the patimar Suriaban which was then in charge of tindal Vishram Hurris, and which was anchored off the Sunk Rock, laden with a general cargo, but not carrying the regulation light. After the collision, the pilot and second officer boarded the patimar and found that her bowsprit had been carried away. It was also ascertained that she was not then sinking, but had since watterlogged and was submerged, but not totally sunk. The tindal and the crew got into a tony and came safely ashore. The patimar was subsequently towed by a Port Trust launch to the Mazagon Bunder. The damage is not known.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Fatmah, a Mahomedan widow, aged twenty-five years, residing at Peeroo Lane, Boendy Bazaar Road. About seven days ago deceased's husband died of plague, and since then she had been very sad and would not take her food. On Sunday afternoon her mother went into the town to buy something for the morning long run of the club, and during her absence Fatmah went to a licensed vendor of opium at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and having purchased from him two annas worth of opium, went home. At night Fatmah did not take her meal, but swallowed the opium, with the result that on the following morning she became unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she never came to herself again and died in the afternoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Shanker Rao, second son of Mr Shivajee Dhurmajee, J. P., died, on Monday at noon, from hydrophobia, at the early age of twenty years. About three months ago, the young man was playing with a pet dog, and while so engaged received a slight bite from the animal. Haushold remedie were applied to the wound, which apparently seemed to be healed up. On Sunday last symptoms of canaine madness made their appearance, and the youth complained of pain in his chest. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra was requested to attend him, and though severe remedial measures were taken, Mr. Shankar Rao did not rally, and expired on Monday. His funeral was largely attended by his caste-people and other Hindu and Parsee friends of his father. The cremation took place on the Queen's Road, the fuel used being all sandalwood. Mr. Shankar Rao had passed his first examination in arts, and was preparing for his final appearance for his B A. degree. Considerable sympathy has been evinced with Mr Shivaji and Mrs Shivaji and their eldest son, brother of the deceased, and Secretary to Her Highness the Maharani of Akalkote.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A HINDU LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Love Lane, Byculla, regarding the death of Khemchund Kastoorchund, a Hindu lad, aged eight years, son of Kastoorchund Motichund, a dealer in cloth, having his place of business at Pinjrapole and residing in the compound of the bungalow belonging to Mr. Premchund Raichund at Love Lane. About 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased, in company of some other lads, went into the compound of the Jain Temple in the immediate neighbourhood. There were at this time a number of persons in the compound eating sweetmeats, and these lads also received some sweets from these persons, which they partook of and then they all proceeded to a tank in the compound to wash their hands and faces. The deceased went down the steps leading into the water. After he had gone three steps into the water, his foot slipped and he fell in and disappeared. His companions, who had been standing at the top of the tank, ran to the deceased's parents and informed them of what had occurred. The police were communicated with and Inspector Manley arrived shortly after and dragged the tank, with the result that the dead body of the lad was recovered in about half-an-hour. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ASSAULT BY FELLOW SYCES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Allix charged Bandoo Ruttonsing, Shivpalsing Davising, and Bachoosing Davising, being respectively syces, coachman and peon, employed in the services of Sir Charles Ollivant, with causing hurt to Suntoo Toolsiram, also a syce in the service of the same gentleman. On the morning of the 13th instant the complainant drove his master from the church to his bungalow and then took the carriage to the stable. The complainant's wife was cooking outside the stable, and while she was thus engaged accused No. 2 brought a horse out to her and asked her to go aside She replied that that was not the place for grooming a horse, and that he should not interfere with her cooking business. The accused told her to remove the fire, place. This she refused to do, At this time the complainant who had just unharnessed his master's horse from the carriage, appeared. Some words passed between camplainant and accused No 2. Accused No 1 then came out with a heavy cudgel in his hand and knocked complainant down with a blow. Nos 2 and 3 appeared, and further belaboured the man with fists nad kicks. The complainant sustained serious injuries on his head and other parts of the body. An alarm was raised and the police appeared on the iscene. The assailants were arrested and complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. The first accused in his defence said that it was true he knocked down the complainant, because he came to hit him with a stone in his hand. He did not assault complainant until the latter raised a stone against him. No 2 stated that when complainant asked him to remove the horse, he replied he would; but complainant not satisfied with the answer, abused him. No. 3 said that he took no part in the affray beyond that he separated the parties. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that the complainant was assaulted with a heavy cudgel and sustained serious injuries. No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

WE learn from Yatung that the snow fall towards Tibet has been very heavy of late. The Jalap Pass has been blocked to traffic for over a month owing to heavy drifts. The mean fall in that direction has been 44 inches, but the weather is now improving. Strong westerly breezes prevail.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

AFTER a long experience of typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery, of St. Louis, regards the banana as the best food for them. The intestines are inflamed and sometimes ulcerated in this fever, and ordinary solid food is dangerous in his opinion. The banana, though a solid food, is nearly all nutriment, and of a soft nature. It is almost wholly absorbed by the stomach, easily disgested, and very strengthening.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy, the Countess of Elgin, and a small party from Government House, left Calcutta by special train from the Sealdah Terminus on Saturday evening for Barrackpur. The party will return to town to-morrow by steam launch.

THOSE who have recently been complaining of the want of rolling stock on the East Indian Railway will be glad to learn that orders for twelve lakhs of new rolling stock have now gone home, and it is hoped that the major portion of the contract will be delivered during the present year.

IT is reported that among the ponies in the transport camp at Budni (just outside Peshawar) there are two cases segregated on suspicion of being possible glanders.

THE North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended 26th February were Rs. 7,04,978, being an increase of Rs. 1,17,998 over the corresponding week of last year. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 52,64,662.

THE following is the address on a letter with which the Postal Department have lately had to deal:—Private Wm. Thomas, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, the Irish Expeditionary Force, Port Bard, or elsewhere. Needless to say the owner has not yet been traced.

THE Colombo paper says:—The British steamer "Saint Mary," of Liverpool, arrived here on the 9th from Antwerp, and had to report a serious fire which broke out on board on the 6th instant. There was a large quantity of dynamite on board, and also some cases of phosphorus, so that the greatest apprehension was felt on board. The fire broke out in No. 3 hold, where had been stowed some general cargo, and though a continuous stream of water was kept playing, it could not be readily extinguished. Capt. Pirie, fearing for the safety of the vessel, seeing the nature of the cargo she had on board, had 1,200 cases of dynamite and 32 cases of phosphorus jettisoned. The whole of the night water was being pumped into the hold and she fire was got under at last.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA gave a greater display of public spirit on Friday and Saturday last than the public have perhaps suspected. He sat out the long debate on Friday and part of Saturday's discussion despite the fact that he was suffering severely from influenza and neuralgia. Few members of the House of Commons, we should imagine, would have held out so long under the circumstances. We trust His Highness will have recovered from his illness sufficiently to take part on the debate on the Budget.

THE weekly crop report for the N.-W. P. states that *rabi* prospects are good, extra crops of sugarcane are being sown, and prices are generally easier.

HEAVY snow is reported to have fallen recently in the eastern Himalayan region. This has interfered with the Tibet trade over the Yatung Pass. Heavy snow has also fallen in Chitral, but the weather has since cleared in that quarter.

THE annual "Burhwa Mangal" Fair, or water carnival, which is one of the events of the year in Benares, begins to-night (Tuesday) and last a week. The Maharaja of Benares will entertain the station and visitors on his pinnace, and Munshi Madho Lal, the next leading land holder, also intends issuing invitations to his "house boat" for the gala night of the fair.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette," in speaking of "strong rumours" that Sir William Lockhart, "—— ground of health" will not after all succeed Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief remarks that "some colour" is given to these reports by the dates the "Pioneer" has given for Sir William Lockhart's departure on leave (March 26th), and Sir George White's departure (March 21st). "If Sir William is to succeed, he takes over office on the 22nd and from that date until his term expires it is impossible for him to leave India except by Act of Parliament." The "Pioneer" dates were quite correct, but we also stated that General Nairne becomes provisional or "ad interim" Commander-in-Chief on March 21st. Sir William Lockhart is now in good health, and has every intention of taking up his post on return from leave to England; but he will not be formally gazetted Chief until his leave expires.

AFTER the embargo laid by the famine last year and the year before on officers of all Departments in the N.-W. Provinces, the number seeking leave this season is naturally very large: so large that even strong claims arising from special famine service have to be postponed owing to the difficulty of finding men to fill the vacancies. Not only is the strength of the Civil Service in the provinces below its proper figure, but it includes an unduly large proportion of very junior officers. It is a good time for the juniors, who may find themselves holding independent charges in the fourth or fifth year of their service. Whether it is an equally good thing for the administration may be doubted: or rather we should say there need be no doubt about the matter, since we cannot suppose that the juniors of to-day are such admirable Crichtons that they become as efficient heads of districts in five years as their predecessors did in twelve.

NEW SOUTH WALES recently made its first exportation of wheat, and it is very proud of the fact. Wheat-growing has been increasing rapidly of late in the colony—thanks to the enterprise of the farmers who have crossed the Murray and opened up new and richly-productive areas. There should be a ready market in London for this Colony's surplus. It is always satisfactory to learn that the ever-increasing wheat demand at home is being catered for by our colonies, and making us less dependent upon foreign nations.

AT the recent annual meeting of the East Indian Railway Company the Chairman, noticing the enormous increase in goods traffic, stated that special measures would be taken to increase the carrying power of the line. We understand that, in view of the great demand for coal and the approaching movement of wheat for export the Company are, with the full approval of Government, making a large addition to their goods rolling-stock as fast as the present glut of orders at home will permit. With the reduplication of the line from Burdwan to Howrah, which will give four instead of two sets of rails, the heavy traffic of future years should be satisfactorily dealt with.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Head Office of the National Bank of India regarding the result of the year's working of the Bank to the 31st of December, 1897. The net profits, including the sum brought forward, amount to about £114,200. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, plus 1 per cent bonus, making 8 per cent. for the year; to place £30,000 to Reserve Fund, in addition to the sum of £20,000 added in September last; and to Pension Fund £2,000, leaving about £22,000 to be carried forward to the next account.

WRITING on the subject of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the *Times* makes a remark suggested by the demands for the full recognition of the *epopee coloniale* which France has exhibited during the last quarter of a century. It is to be hoped that the Colonies and India will not lose the opportunities of showing the marvellous progress they have made. For any outlay there will be ample return in extended knowledge of their products. We may specially refer to India. It is often said that many of the old native industries of that country are in a bad way. Cheap products of the West supersede the work of first-rate craftsmen, of true artists in their way, and their sons, allured by a superficial literary education, become clerks, minor officials, or school teachers instead of clever workers in carved sandalwood or inland ivory or metal. The admirers of native work have often been urged to seek their markets in Europe, where appreciation of the best native work still exists. Here is their opportunity.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| WARDS. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 0 | 1 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 1 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 5 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 2 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 6 | 3 | 34 |
| | Chuckla | 6 | 1 | |
| | Umarkhady | 5 | 3 | |
| | Dongri | 0 | 2 | |
| C | Market | 13 | 5 | 49 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 18 | 4 | |
| | Fanaswady | 3 | 5 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 5 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 2 | 1 | |
| | Kumbarwada | 2 | 5 | |
| D | Khetwady | 8 | 3 | 31 |
| | Girgaum | 10 | 4 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 5 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 1 | 5 | |
| | Mahalaxmi | 3 | 5 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 4 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 1 | |
| | Kamatipura | 6 | 3 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 3 | |
| | Byculla | 6 | 7 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 7 | 5 | 24 |
| | Sewree | 1 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 4 | 2 | |
| G | Mahim | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| | Worlee | 2 | 8 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | N.-E. & Unknown | 35 | 0 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Parsee | | 5 | |
| | Jain | | 0 | |
| | Grant Road | | 6 | |
| | Colaba Station | | 0 | |
| | Modh & Porwad | | 1 | |
| | Pathara Prabhu | | 1 | |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 3 | |
| | Jain, Parel | | 3 | |
| | Telagu | | 1 | |
| | Ripon Road | | 0 | |
| | Hindu | | 10 | |
| | Goni Mahomedan | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 13 | 103 |
| | Nizampura | | 1 | |
| | Greaves Cotton & Co. | | 2 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 5 | |
| | Modykhana | | 10 | |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 1 | |
| | Port Trust | | 1 | |
| | Sooni | | 1 | |
| | Marwadi Fatehpur | | 1 | |
| | Bhatia | | 2 | |
| | Cutchi Memon | | 1 | |
| | Narielwady | | 1 | |
| | Islami Nagdavi | | 1 | |
| | Kshatria | | 1 | |
| | Govt. House, Parel | | 7 | |
| | Maratha | | 6 | |
| | Total | 156 | 157 | 318 |
| Total plague deaths to date | | 24,198 | 20,936 | |
| Total mortality same date 1897 | | 63 | 79 | 188 |

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 662, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,017, making a total of 2,679 persons. Departures by sea 831, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,078, making a total of 2,909 persons.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the A Ward (Fort) ten cases occurred in the following places:—One case in Karwar Street; one in Mungesh Senoi Street; one in Mody Street; and one road-side, Rampart Road, and were removed to different hospitals. There were two cases in the 21st Bombay Native Infantry Lines, and one the road-side, in Hornby Row (dead). In the B Ward—Mandvie, Chuckla, Oomerkhary, and Dongri Sections—ten plague cases, two suspicious cases, and six deaths were recorded. In the C Ward, Market Section, four cases and no deaths, Dhobie Talao Section, seven cases and one death, and Fanaswady Section no cases and one death were reported. In the same ward (Gamdi) Kumbarwada Section, three cases and two deaths, Khara Talao Section one case and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar Section one case and five deaths were recorded. In the D Ward (west) one case of plague was removed and two deaths from plague were certified. Dr. Shroff removed one case of plague from Tardeo. In the same ward (east) Dr. Foy certified a case of plague. Dr. Mackenzie removed five plague cases, and also certified two corpses. D. Seerval removed four cases of plague. Dr. Jathar removed one case and certified two deaths. D. DaCosta removed two cases of plague, and twenty-five contacts were segregated. In the F Ward, Byculla Section, twenty cases and three deaths. Mazagon two cases and two death. Nagpada, one case and two deaths, Kamatipura one case and six deaths, and Tardeo Section, five cases and one death were recorded. Nine contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp. In the F and G wards five plague cases, two suspicious cases, and for plague deaths were reported, and three contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

### SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 428 persons were detained in the Modkhana Camp, and 182 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

The Christian inhabitants of Parel held a meeting presided over by the Revd. Chaplain, on the 14th instant, in the corridor of the Chapel of Santa Cruz and resolved to raise subscriptions to help the destitute and plague-stricken families and open a Segregation Camp for the Christian inhabitants of Parel. The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the Revd. president."

### DAMAUN.

The plague mortality, on Saturday, the 12th instant, was, at Dholar no attack and no death, at Zopdi three attacks and five deaths, and on Sunday, the 13th, at Dholar, one attack and one death, and at Zopdi thirteen attacks and one death.—Among the list published in the "Boletin Official" of Goa of persons who are publicly thanked by the Minister of the Marine and Foreign Affairs of Lisbon for valuable services rendered during the epidimic of 1897 at Lower Damaun, the names of Captain Azavedo, the Administrator, Dr. John Moniz, Mr. Menezes, the present, and Mr. Lourenandes, the former, Chiefs of the Police stand at the top.

## FAREWELL CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

To be held at Marole on Monday, 21st March.

EVENT No. 1.

"The Marole cup."—Prize: A Cup. A Point to Point Race for Horses. About 3 miles. Weight:—English and Australian catch weights, 12st, 7lbs; Arabs and C.Bs, 10st 7lbs.

EVENT No. 2.

"The Shahar cup."—Prize: A Cup. A Point to Point Race for all Galloways, 14hands and under About 3 miles Weights:—English and Australian catch weights 13st 7lbs; Arabs and C Bs, 11-1; 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs.

Conditions as in the Jackal Club Point to Point Rules.

Entries will be accepted only for horses and Galloways that have been regularly hunted during the season with the Bombay Hounds. No stipulation as to rider. Any question that may arise to be decided by the Committee of the Jackal Club.

Entries (free), which must be accompanied by name of rider with colours to be made on or before Thursday, the 17th March, at 5 p m, to

W. C. SYMES,
Bombay Gymkhana.

The Races will be started near where the Tulsi pipe crosses the Andheri-Coorla road. First Race to start at 4-30 p m sharp.

A special train calling at all stations will run as follows (local time)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colaba | Dep | 2 55 p.m. |
| Church Gate | " | 3 0 " |
| Andheri | Arr | 3 47 " |
| Returning. | | |
| Andheri | Dep | 6 30 p.m. |
| Church Gate | Arr | 7 17 " |
| Colaba | " | 7 22 " |

A limited number of tiffin gharries will be available at Andheri Station for the conveyance of spectators, but will be possible, guests are requested to send their own traps to Andheri Station.

In Event No. 2, the weights should be considered catch weights.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 3 p.m., Thursday, the 17th March on both races.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearance, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

## SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE "OMAR-KHAIYAMITES."

THE readers of the "Bombay Gazette" have already read, in our London correspondent's Letter of the 18th of February last, of the attack made by Sir George Birdwood on the "Omar-Khaiyamites" at a meeting at which Sir Alfred Lyall presided in London on the 16th idem. We now give the complete text of Sir George's remarks on the occasion.

Sir George Birdwood said: Sir Alfred Lyall,—I rise simply in acknowledgment of your courtesy in calling upon me to speak, for I know nothing on the subject entitling me to formally address others on it, and I came here simply as a sympathetic student seeking for knowledge and curious to learn what light an Asiatic student of religions would throw on the personality and life, and poetry and philosophy of the cynic of Nishapur. I may at once say of the lecture that it does not carry our knowledge of Omar Khayam and his now nominally famous *rubaiyat* or "quatrains" a single step further than Fitzgerald's introduction to his so-called translation of them. Of the original Rubaiyat, I can only judge from Mr. E. Heron-Allen's recent literal translation of the poem, a labour of love perfected through fourteen years of the closest and most conscientious research; and I have received from the translation—though it could not give the music—a strong impression of the pictorial power of Omar Khaiyami's masterpiece, and perfect picture, perfect music makes perfect poetry, independently of its subject. I will therefore assume that the Rubaiyat is good poetry. But for its philosophy anyone who has read Mr. Heron-Allen's translation can judge that it can be as inconsistent, incoherent, contradictory, and illogical as it can be;—so inconsistent that the question arises how many of the "quatrains" translated by Mr. Heron-Allen are by Omar Khaiyam, and how many additions by copyists of his MS.

The first "quatrain" apparently declared that the author has never concealed his sins, but hopes God may have mercy on him, for that he has never said One is Two. Whether this is a declaration of his monotheism; or simply means that he had always called "a spade a spade," I will not say. The second "quatrain" states that in any case he does not care "a copper dam," and therefore in "quatrains" 5—7 he advises us to enjoy ourselves while we may, and live "careless of the gods." "Quatrain" the 8th in a sudden explosion of cynicism advises us to put our trust in no one, roundly asserting that a man's worst enemy is his most trusted friend. "Therefore,"—and for various other reasons (see "quatrains" 8—15)—in "quatrain" 16 he cries out, "Therefore, give me wine, and rosy cheeks, and the tangle of the rosy-cheeky one's curls;" and again, in the 25th "quatrain," "Give me in the season of Spring a houri-shaped being, on a green bank, and a goblet of wine." And so on, and so on with wearying iteration through all the 158 *rubaiyat*. The 35th "quatrain" contains the lines:—"One cup of wine is worth one hundred hearts and religions, One draught of wine is worth the Empire of Cathay;" and the 139th the lines:—

"The cup is one hundred times
better than the Kingdom of Feridoon,
The tile that covers a wine jar is
greater than the crown of Kai-Khosru."

What definite and exemplary philosophy of life is there in all this irreligious, heartless, despairing, and utterly illogical gospel of wine and women? One can understand the Egyptian (Turanian) ascetic philosophy of life, and also the Cyrenian (Aryan) philosophy of a manly, frank enjoyment, in moderation, of life, a philosophy nowhere more simply and vehemently formulated than in the familiar nursery rhyme of the Stuart period:—

"Charley loves good ale and wine,
Charley loves good brandy,
Charley loves a pretty—girl,
Sweet as—sugr candy."

If man is made in the image of his maker, a Don Juan is justified, and all he need be careful of is to keep clear of the civil and criminal codes of his less enlightened fellow creatures. There are no other bonds for such "philosophers." But this gives libertinage of the real Rubaiyat, with a weak minor wail of evangelical anxieties and questionings running all through its sordidness and defoedation, no manner philosophy, nor theology, nor religion, though it may be very superfine poetry.

Of Fitzgerald's so-called translation it may be at once said that it is glowing and resonant, and a wonderful literary achievement. But it is in no sense a translation, for not only is the degrading sensuality of the original toned down, and a veil of Sufimysticism thrown over it all, of which Sufism there is not an *intentional* trace in the original, but there is no attempt to translate the "quatrains" consecutively, and only an occasional attempt to translate them literally. Take Omar Khaiyami's 13th *rubaiyat* as translated by Heron-Allen:—

"In the Spring time, that there is a possibility of
Every bough's every yearnings toward the desert,
Upon every bough is the appearance of Moses' hand,
In every breeze the sigh of Jesus' breath."

This Fitzgerald—it is his 4th "quatrain":—

"Now the new year reviving old dusires
The thoughtful soul to solitude retires,
Where the white hand of Moses on the bough
Puts out, and Jesus from the ground expires."

It may be disputed what is I meant, either by the original, or Fitzgerald's "translation." But this 13th "quatrain" taken with its own content and the almost identical 80th "quatrain," appears to me to mean, that even in the Springtime there is not happiness for man for every burgeoning bough reminds him of the weight of Moses' law and every passing zephyr of the sighings of the[l] pale[j] Galilean. But my point is that this is one of the very few "quatrains" in which Fitzgerald has at all closely followed Omar Khaiyam. Next take the 43rd *rubaiyat* of the original:—

"Every Where that there has been a rose or tulip bed,
There has been spilled the crimson blood of a king,
Every violet shoot that grows from the earth,
Is a mole that was one upon the cheek of a beauty."

This Fitzgerald renders, in his 19th and 20th "quatrains":—

"I sometimes think that never blows so red
The Rose, as where some buried Cæsar bled,
That every hyacinth the garden wears
Dropt in her lap from some once lovely head."
"That this reviving herb whose tender green
Fledges the river's lip on which we lean,
Oh lean we lightly for we know not
From what once lovely lip it springs unseen."

This is poetry, though neither its music or picture are perfect, but it is not translation—certainly not a translation on which to base any useful discussion of the philosophy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khaiyam. The well-known 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th "quatrains" of Fitzgerald are nowhere to be found in Omar Khaiyam;—they are either taken from other Persian poets, or invented entirely by Fitzgerald: and again there is nothing of the strange 35th and 139th "quatrains" of Omar Khaiyam in Fitzgerald, but the strange thing is that there is not even a direct echo in Fitzgerald of Omar's 35th "quatrain" containing the beautiful line, "The tulip once withered will never bloom again," nor of the 82nd quatrain with lines: "Every morning the dew irradiates the cup of the tulips. The crests of the violets in the garden are bent downward." Finally, the concluding "quatrains" of Fitzgerald stray more completely from the original than even his opening ones. I say nothing of this in disparagement of Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat, which, quite apart from its literary merits, has the great merit of having first received for Omar Khaiyam popular recognition in this country; I say it simply in disparagement of those who are setting up a "decadent" cult of Omar Khaiyam—who was, *pace* the lecturer, a far greater astronomer than didactic poet,—on the foundation of a translation which not only transfigures the imagery, but transforms the doctrine of his now nominally famous poem; which Englishmen had a dozen Englishmen had read in the original, and not all in the room, apparently, had even read in Mr. Heron-Allen's invaluable translation.

## MARRUCHI'S DISCOVERY.

IN a private letter, Sir George Birdwood writes, on the 19th February last, as follows on Marruchi's discovery of a "graffito," at first supposed to be a contemporary illustration of "The Crucifixion."—

Until clearly-defined photographs of it have been received no definite opinion can be formed as to the age, or the subject of the casual "scrabble" discovered by Professor Marruchi in a passage of the sub-structure of the so-called "Palace of Tiberius" on the Palatine Hill, and surmised to represent "The Crucifixion." But if the reproduction of this "scrabble" in to-day's "Graphic" is a facsimile, then the flag in the right hand of the "signifer" standing on the cross-beam on the left hand of the "scrabble" suffices to prove that, whatever it represents, it was not scratched on the wall before the 3rd or 4th century, or even the 5th of our era. As for the word indistinctly inscribed above the far more indistinctly inscribed lines of letters immediately above the "graffito," and said to be read as the proper name Crestus, if it has anything to do with the scene below, this does not necessarily identify the latter with the Crucifixion." There is a whole literature on the curious and significant relation, during the first three centuries, of the word *chrestos* "good," and the proper name *chrestos*, especially appropriated to the "Good"-god of the Gnostics, to the name of Christ, "the Annointed," a translation of the Hebrew Messiah, and Christian; but all I need say here is that, before the third century after Christ the known inscriptions supposed to relate to Him, spell the proper name Chrest, or Chreist, and not Christ (cf. French Chretien and Cretin); and that the familiar ecclesiastical monogram, combining the Greek letters *ch* and *r*, popularly taken to have always been an abbreviation of the name of Christ, was known long before the Christian Era, and as signifying the Chrests, i. e., Chressol.

It is impossible to make out any two consecutive words of the lines immediately below the word "Crestus," only the word "Amor" is distinctly inscribed, and that twice; but the lettering of these lines, although differing from, is closely similar to that descriptive of a similarly drawn casual "scrabble" of the first century of our Era reproduced in the Museo Borbonico XIV, n."

"If I may make a guess, as the men of Professor Marruchi's discovery are all naked, or in two cases only may be taken to be indued with the "campestre" or short drawers, worn by the Roman solders when practising in the gymnasium of the Campus Martius and by gymnasts generally, I would say that the scene represents Roman solders at their daily "exercita," whence the Latin for "army," exercitus;—or else engaged in erecting, on the same Campus Martius, a pyre for the occasional burning, "consecration," or *apotheosis*, of one of "Those antique Cæsars sleeping long in dark," "Filetus', if the word be their proper name, inspires a ray of hope,—only to be dashed by the hopelessness suggested by the other features of the 'scrabble' of its indeed being the work of an eye witness of the Crucifixion, and of the historical truth of at least that central legend of the Gospel narratives."

## THE MEDICAL UNION AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall thank you to publish the accompanying correspondence between the Bombay Medical Union and the Plague Committee.—Yours, &c.

B. S. SHROFF,
Jt. Hony. Secy., Bombay Medical Union.

Bombay Medical Union, 26th Jan., 1898.

The Chairman Plague Committee.

SIR,—Your Committee's recent rules and regulations re-death certificates and notification of sickness have an important bearing on the position and work of the local medical profession. The Bombay Medical Union is in sympathy with proper measures for the detection of plague cases and accurate death registration, but it feels that the rules as they stand require careful reconsideration. The Union is desirous of conferring with your Committee on these very important matters, and will be obliged if your Committee will receive a deputation of its members some day early next week at its convenience.—Yours, &c,

(Sd.) B. S. SHROFF,
(Sd.) K. M. HEERAMANECK,
Jt. Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Medical Union, 3 February, 1898.

The chairman Plague Committee,

SIR,—We have the honour to remind you that we have not received any reply to our letter dated 25th ultimo.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) B. S. SHROFF,
(Sd.) K. M. HEERAMANECK,
Jt. Honorary Secretaries.

No. 13983.
Plague Committee Office, Town Customs House, Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

From The Secretary, Bombay Plague Committee, To The Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union.

SIR,—With reference to your two communications, dated the 25th January and the 3rd instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Committee desire me to say they would be glad to put on paper any remarks you may have to make on the subject of the rules you refer to in your letter under reference.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) F. W. VINING,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

Bombay Medical Union, 22nd February, 1898.

The Secretary, Plague Committee, Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 13983 of 14th inst., we have the honor to state that the conference desired by the Bombay Medical Union was with the object of discussing with the Plague Committee certain serious defects in and inconveniences of the recent rules re-notification of fever cases and death certificates.

It would appear that it is asking qualified medical men too much to report all fever cases other than those showing signs and symptoms of plague. Suspicious cases would no doubt be reported by qualified medical men. Last year people abandoned all idea of taking qualified medical aid in cases of sickness for fear of it leading to visits from plague authorities and the dreaded removal to hospitals and annoyance from the subordinate Inspection Staff. The reporting of all fever cases would in the popular mind mean the unwelcome visits of inspectors and all the dreaded evils attendant thereon. This would naturally lead not only to concealment of plague cases, but recourse to quack or worse treatment in cases of sickness from whatever cause,—much to the detriment of the sick people. It has not unfrequently happened that persons suffering from other diseases than plague and in a critical condition have left their beds and undergone fatal physical exertion to escape examination and isolation parties. It cannot but be that such circumstances effect the total death rate of the city for the worse. Qualified medical men may be trusted to co-operate with the Plague Committee in seeing that plague cases are not concealed. When the medical practitioner has certified the nature of the illness in any case under his treatment or observation, examination by plague authorities is unnecessary, except in doubtful cases reported by qualified medical practitioners. Such a procedure would restore confidence in the public and encourage early consultation of plague cases, but also the fatal results which often overtake cases suffering from other causes from the dreaded examination and removal by search parties. As to the rule re-death certificates it would appear that the necessary exception to it excepting corpses bearing certificates of death from duly qualified medical practitioners has been inadvertantly omitted, for it cannot be the intention of the authorities to ignore such death certificates. The subjects alluded to above could be further and fully discussed at a conference with the Plague Committee and a deputation of the Bombay Medical Union would be glad to meet the Committee at its convenience.—We have, &c.

B. S. SHROFF,
K. M. HEERAMANECK,
Jt. Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Medical Union, 5th March, 1898.

The Secretary Plague Committee.

SIR,—We beg to request the favour of a reply to our communication to the Plague Committee, dated the 22nd ultimo.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) B. S. SHROFF,
(Sd.) K. M. HEERAMANECK,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

No. 15933.
Plague Committee Office, Town Customs House, Bombay, 7th March, 1898.

From the Secretary, Bombay Plague Committee, to the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and in reply to say that the Committee will be glad to give careful consideration to any points that the Medical Union may wish to lay before them, but they are unable to admit that any oral statement of these points is likely to be as satisfactory as a written statement.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. W. VINING,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

Bombay Medical Union, 4th March, 1898.

The Secretary, Plague Committee, Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to state that your letter was submitted to our Managing Committee and we are desired to observe (1) that it is matter of surprise that the Plague Committee, whilst ready to receive deputations of

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CAWNPORE-MADE TENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Co-operage Ground, near the Bandstand, the following tents, the property of the late H. S. READ, Esq. :—

ON PLOT NO. 6.

1 double pole tent ..... 20 feet by 36 feet.
1 single pole tent ..... 18 „ by 20 „
1 Shamiana ..... 18 „ by 14 „
2 Rowtees ..... 16 „ by 8 „
1 Sleeping pal..... 12 „ by 12 „
1 necessary tent, and a lot of poles, tent bags, etc.

ON PLOT NO. 8.

1 double pole tent..... 14 feet by 24 feet.
1 double pole tent..... 18 „ by 32 „
1 Rowtee.

ON PLOT NO. 29.

1 Hill tent ..... 12 feet by 12 feet

The above are now on view.

SALE OF VACANT LAND ON THE ELPHINSTON ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vas, Jugjiwan Purjiwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Foras Freehold Salt Batty vacant land, containing by admeasurement 1,414 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort, at Parel, near Elphinstone Road, at the western side of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, forming in the subdivision of Mandvie and now in the subdistrict of Bombay, formerly occupied by Thacker Arumdjee Canjee, and at present by the said Jugjiwan Purjiwan, the said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 281 and 537, and new No. , and new survey No. 1-2653 standing in the name of the said Jugjiwan, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Delisle Road to Elphinstone Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Memon Jooma Sookoor, on the north by the New Foras Road, and on the south by the w to -cours-.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. W. F. MANSFIELD, and Mr. J. LONERGAN, leaving Bombay.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co's offices, the whole of the Hotel furniture of Mrs. Mackay, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, handsome cabinets, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semigrand piano by Broadwood, Singer's foot sewing machine, revolving top office table, large size cooking stove, lamps, flower pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plate glassware, Wedgwood and Minton porcelainware, upright iron grand piano rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Ioth rts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side cabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpet, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of begonias, ferns, lilies, orchids, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. F. N. GRAHAM, Esq.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at A122, Frere Road, Moly Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, etc., etc., the property of T E TUFFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of surplus stock-in-trade of furniture, glasswares, crockeryware, plateware, etc., at No. 2, Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market :—

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers, who have removed their shop to their new premises, at No. 11, Chuckla Street, consisting of suites of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room, and office furniture, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, perambulators, carpets, glasswares, crockeryware, plateware, pianos, bicycles, large iron fire-proof safes, and other sundry articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Old Court, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood carved household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sympathetic square piano in good order and thoroughly sound, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, pair of handsome bay waiers, "Big Ben and Joe," 16 hands, regularly driven together for seven years, a handsome strong small barouche by Simpson and Co. in fair order, one very handsome chestnut C.B. mare "Lady Mary," aged, good in saddle and harness, one handsome strong bay waler 15 hands, "toddick," good in saddle and harness, one handsome strong bay waler, "The King," seven years old, 16 hands perfect temper, a thoroughly confidential horse, goes well both in saddle and harness, one strong English-built buggy in fair order, &c., &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old "Court" Pawai Road, Malabar Hill a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, a large fern house, iron water-tank, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th March, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, post plates, purlins, doors, windows, old iron, gate, Singapore planks, iron pipes, rafters, battens, etc., etc.

SALE IN BOMBAY of valuable Landed Properties (HOUSE, SHOP, GODOWN, &c.,) in the Sub-district of Tatta in Sind (Kurrachee).

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Bai Devkaba', widow of Devidas Narumal, and by virtue of a decretal order of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, made in Suit No. 605 of 1897, wherein the said Bai Devkabi was plaintiff, and O. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, of the estate and effects of Narsingdas Vusanmul mortgagor, was defendant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title and interest of the said Bai Devkabai and of the said C. A. Turner, Esq., in the undermmentioned properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land and the sheds erected thereon, situate in Mohladhar Moholla in Sind, in the subdistrict of Tatta, and in the registration district of Kurrachee, and bounded on the east by the wall of the house of Kevulmull Brahmin, on the west, by the wall of the house of Khema, and beyond by land in the occupation of Bhawani Brahmin, on the north by land in the occupation of Magan and beyond by the house of Khema aforesaid and of Kavel Brahmin, and on the south by the wall of the house of of Chella Lowana and land of Bhawan Brahmin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land and the house and buildings erected thereon, situate in Mohola Borchee, in Sind, in the subdistrict of Tatta, and in the registration district of Kurrachee, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by lane on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a gate and beyond that by a public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land and the shop and godown, erected thereon, situate at Mahjeer Bazaar, in Sind, in the subdistrict of Tatta, and in the registration district of Kurrachee, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the godown of Goolam Haji Ally, on the north by a shop of Mooloomul Satta and on the south by a lane.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla, and Mulla, at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Peddar Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1898.


### NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in Council desires that all people may understand that the object of all plague measures in Bombay is the benefit of the people. As long as the plague lasts there will be death and sickness, grief and suffering for many. The rich will also be less trade and less work to do and wages to earn. It is th se evils that Government wish to do away with. It is false and absurd to suppose that they wish to oppress the people or cause them suffering or make them discontented. Much suffering there must be so long as the plague lasts, but Government do not wish to make the cure of the plague a cause of suffering for the people. The great object of Government is to alleviate suffering. They desire the greatest kindness and sympathy to be shown to all. For the last fourteen days a new plan is being devised, but recent disturbances have delayed its introduction. General searching for plague cases can, it is hoped, be almost wholly given up, provided the people cordially assist to make this new plan effective. To take the place of general searching, arrangements will be made for ascertaining the house where a death occurs. The headmen must help in this. The people should bring cases of plague to notice that the sick may be cared for in their own caste hospitals, and that these suffering from other sickness than plague may not be taken to hospital. The headmen must help in this also. Where it is necessary to vacate houses leaders and headmen will be expected to impress on the people the necessity for complete ventilation and temporary removal, as this is the best way of saving life. Careful inquiries will be made to find out whether a death is or is not due to plague, but there will be NO INSPECTION OF CORPSES AND NO DELAY OF FUNERALS. If the Plague Authorities are satisfied that a death is not due to plague, the house where it takes place will not be further troubled. Arrangements will be made for the hearing of complaints and the people should aid Government by exposing attempted extortion.

By Order

Of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay, 15th March, 1898.


THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANO FORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate | 3 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 4 0 |

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.


### BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
### AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.


PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE | Nett per lb. | 1 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE No. I | „ | 0 15 |
| Do. No. II | „ | 0 14 |
| Do. No. III | „ | 0 12 |
| PEOPLE'S MIXTURE | „ | 0 12 |
| PEKOE DUST | „ | 0 10 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG | „ | 0 8 |

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday at 111 3-4. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 103 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime, to 25·32 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower at 114 1-2, and Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent. at £63 1-2 ; while Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-16d. Rates of discount were 1-4 to 3-8 per cent. higher at 3 3-8 per cent. on both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver increased in value by 1-8d. at 25 3-16d. per oz., but was unchanged in New York at 54 1-4 cents per lb., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal in a steady market ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market steady in tone ; for Linseed, 35s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull. For White Delhi Wheat 34 1-4s. per 492 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Wool Auctions opened yesterday with an easier feeling, and prices of Inferior Whites and Yellow 5 per cent. lower. The number of bales offered was 30,000.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d per lb. in Liverpool, and descriptions of East Indians 1-16d per lb. all round, American Arrivals showed no movement from their previous level. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady, The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales of East Indians ; and the Imports 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.—Uplands remained at 6 1-8 cents per lb., and June Futuresat 5-93 cents ; while September Futures advanced; 1 point, to 5·98 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales, and the Arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts | 31,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Two days' do. | 58,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Since 1st Sept | 7,024,000 | 6,074,000 | 4,009,000 |

COTTON.—The market is quiet to-day, without any change in prices. The Mills bought 400 bales, and Exporters 3,000 bales ; total 3,400 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,712 bales. |
| Wheat | 10,669 cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,280 „ |
| Rapeseed | 3,559 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 3,459 „ |
| Castorseed | 2,408 „ |
| Rice | 5,515 „ |

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, and rates receded temporarily to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic, at which there was no demand. Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. At the close the market was a trifle easier as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 15-16d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. | „ |
| Do. 2 months' sight | 1s. 4d. | „ |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 5-32d. | „ |
| Francs do. | 1·70½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Prices are given at 95 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 96½ for Account, with 88 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day, which show a tendency to favour sellers.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Amphetrite, 2,341 tons, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 29th January with a general cargo, and 72 passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Naseri, 912 tons, Captain F Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, 32th February with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE ss Theyra, 2,244 tons, Captain M Dunning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batavia, (17th February) with a cargo of 1,124,97[illegible]eases of Kerosine oil. The Ship has [illegible]

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 1,216 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 12th March with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Duncan and two children and 40 deck.

THE Bombay-Japan Line ss Matsuyama Maru, 1,459 tons, Captain I Nive, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, 8th February with a general cargo Mr D Shaji and 53 deck passengert. The vessel is consigned to Mr N Y Raisha.

THE B I S N Co's ss Samara, 1,216 tons, Captain E Stabb, arrive in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (24th February) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Smith, Mr and Mrs Gonsalves, 5 children and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Purulia, 993 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Roshedbin Rahimtools, wife, and Son, Mr Cassum Nanji, Mr N M Chopman, Mr H L Duffe, Mr Nowrojee Muncherjee and 100 deck.

THE P and O. Co.'s ss Verona, 1,950 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, sailed yesterday for China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Purdon, Mr and Mrs Peechy Thipson, Mr Leslie McVille, Mr Snaze, Mr E Tarapurewala, Mr F Taraporewala, Mr S L Dodge, Mr H E Johnson, Mr E Meyers, Mr J Abdool Hoosein, and Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"AFRICA—EAST COAST—RED SEA.

"Massawa Harbour. Proposed leading Lights."—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 16th February 1898, that during the months of February and March 1898 two leading lights will be exhibited at Massawa harbour. The present light will be discontinued. The leading lights will be fixed red and exhibited, one from the wharf in front of Seraglio palace and the other from the top of the northern corner of the Colonial palace, Note.—Vessels entering Massawa harbour should bring the red lights in line and keep them in line until they reach the anchorage passing between the two buoys marking the entrance of the harbour."

"ARABIAN SEA—WRECKAGE REPORTED.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 21st February 1898, that the Master of S. S. Naseri reports that in latitude 16° 30' N, and longitude 03° 10' E, he passed a quanity of wreckage apparently a part of a bugalow."

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Rock reported North-West of Table Island.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 28th February 1898, that a rock is reported by the Master of S. S. Medusa to lie on a north-westerly bearing distant two miles from Table Island upon which the S. S. Medusa first struck before becoming a wreck in position notified in Notice to Mariners, No. 9, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1898."

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Thyra s | Dunning | Batoum, Feb 17 |
| | Naseri s | Itaffi | Jeddah, Feb 25 |
| | Dumra s | Russell | Karachi, March 12 |
| | Matsuyama Maru s | Nive | Yokohama, Feb 8 |
| | Amphitrite s | Costanzo s | Kobe, Jan 26 |
| | Camara s | Staff | Zanzibar, Feb 24 |
| | Kangra s | | Calcutta, &c |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Dwarka s | Tice | Karachi, &c |
| | Verona s | Tocque | China, &c |

The steamer Purulia, Captain Rickford, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, for Genoa, etc.
„ Matsuyama Maru, for Japan, etc.
„ Amphitrite, for Trieste, etc.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 5th February, 1898 :—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total | 91,850 | 6,15,833 | 5,414 | 7,13,097 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles. | ... | ... | ... | 7,06,522 |
| Increase | | | | Rs. 6,575 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAMBATTA—March 15, at his grandfather's residence, near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay, Framroze, son of Sorabjee Kavasjee Edaljee Khambatta, and grand son of Huttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, aged 2½. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDKNCIES.

BIRTH.

SISSMORE—March 11, at 32, Park Road, Barrackpore, the wife of John E A Sissmore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DIACK—WALLACE—March 10, at St Andrew's Church, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Rev F J Montgomery, Alexander Henderson Diack, I C S, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late H J Ellerslie Wallace, Esq., of Galway, Co Galway.

HEBERLEIN—SACHE—March 5, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev H B Hanford, M A, Adalbert George Heberlein, to Mabel Catherine, third daughter of the late Alfred Sache.

LANE—PITTAR—March 8, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, Clayton Arbuthnot Lane, M D, Lond., Surg-Lieut I M S, eldest son of Col C T Lane, C I E, to Kathleen, fourth daughter of the late C F Pittar, Solicitor, Calcutta.

TURNBULL—TULLOCH—March 8, at Gorakhpur, Walter James Turnbul, B and N-W Railway, to Margarite Stewart (Daisy), eldest daughter of J Tulloch, Brigmanganj.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.


JUST a week after the calamitous riots of Wednesday last, that led not only to serious loss of life but to a very general strike and the suspension of business, better counsels have prevailed, and to-day the city will revert to its normal conditions. Business will be resumed in the cloth markets and the docks, and the thousands of labourers who have been for a week undergoing privations from want of the employment they so hastily renounced will resume work. The personal intervention of Sir George Cotton, President of the Municipality, and Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, paved the way to an understanding with the leaders of the native community which was completed by the address, at once firm and conciliatory, of Lord Sandhurst to the Justices assembled in the afternoon in the Town Hall. The result has been the deliverance of this great industrial and commercial centre from the *impasse* which, following on three years of plague, seemed to threaten Bombay with an intolerable aggravation of troubles already sufficiently serious. The negotiations carried on for some days by the Municipal President and the Commissioner of Police with the leading grain dealers, cloth merchants, and labour and cart contractors, to bring about the cessation of the strike and resumption of business, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion when it came to be understood that there could be no question of a consideration or redress of grievances until the shops were reopened, and the dock and other labourers returned to work. The merchants, contractors, and muccadums undertook to arrange these indispensible preliminaries and pledged themselves to the immediate resumption of business in the [illegible] was appointed to draw up a petition to be presented to Lord Sandhurst after the meeting in the Town Hall in the afternoon praying his Excellency to order such modifications in the existing plague measures as may as far as possible reduce the hardship or inconvenience to the poorer classes without any relaxation in the efforts to eradicate the disease. This petition was presented to the Governor after the address in Town Hall which in anticipation conceded nearly all the modifications asked for.

Lord Sandhurst, who was received very cordially by a large audience, consisting in nearly equal parts of Europeans and Natives, expressed his regret that after a year's interval he should again have to ask the leaders of the different communities for their co-operation in the measures to fight the plague. His Excellency only too accurately stigmatised that fell disease as the most invidious and deadly enemy that had ever invaded Bombay. The Government, he was careful to remind the assembly, had discussed proposals for certain changes in the measures taken for that purpose three weeks before the riots. From the 5th March the employment of European soldiers in house inspection has been discontinued, not because of any allegation that the conduct of the soldiers was not good, for native gentlemen had acknowledged that they had behaved well ; but the hysterical fears to which their presence gave rise made it doubtful whether the good done was sufficient to compensate for so much dissatisfaction. The Government of course cannot parley with rioters, they will be dealt with by the Courts ; but having decided to discard what is obnoxious in the plague measures and the substitute of others less obnoxious but not less efficient, it would be weakness and not strength to depart from that intention because there have been some disturbances. House-to-house visitation has not yielded all the results expected from it—a fact to which we and others have repeatedly called attention. Some sixty or seventy plague cases daily are not included in the plague returns and not a moiety of the contacts are segregated. The intention is now to seek the direct co-operation of the leaders of the different communities to organise a system by which the true cause or nature of every death shall be made known to the plague authorities. If it be satisfactorily notified that a death has occurred from some cause other than plague, no action will be taken. If the death arose from plague the house in which it occurred will be disinfected and the relatives invited to remove to one of the standing camps while that is being done. A further, and from the point of view of the business community a more important concession is made to enable merchants and dealers coming to Bombay or going into the Mofussil to buy or sell to do so without delay or inconvenience. The dealer can pass either way going or coming with a pass given by the plague authority in Bombay or by a Collector or some other competent authority up-country. Had this simplification of the pass system been effected four or five months ago the business of Bombay would have largely profited by the concession and much loss would have been heard of the harrassment and oppression which have made the plague measures so unpopular.

The relaxation, if not indeed the complete abandonment of the cordially detested house-to-house visitations, it is distinctly intimated, is an experiment. If the public spirit and the individual energy of the leaders of the different communities make it successful, by disclosing every case of plague as soon as it occurs, it will be a vast improvement on the cumbrous and intrusive search-system which after a trial of over a year has not yielded the results so confidently looked for. If the system now to be substituted for it succeeds, the relief to the population at large and the sanitary gain to the city will be incalculable. Should the new system also prove a failure—well, then, it will be time enough to revert to house-to-house visitation, if the Plague Committee still think it an advantage to know that some forty per cent. of the plague cases are successfully concealed, and that more than half the contacts escape segregation. A spirit of unanimity and of hope pervaded the meeting. The promise to constitute a committee of representatives of the different communities and a Government officer to sit for two hours at the Head Police Office and hear complaints of harshness or wrong doing on the part of plague subordinates was received by the Native half of the audience with enthusiasm. It is pleasant to have to chronicle that a well deserved tribute of his Excellency to the sustained energy and self-denying labours of the able and accomplished Chairman of the Plague Committee, Sir James Campbell, who has had to answer for sins not his, was cheered by Natives and Europeans alike. Sir George Cotton's reference, timely and hearty, to Lord Sandhurst's efforts to combat the plague and his deep sympathy with the suffering poor, borne down by the burden which has so long weighed upon the city and the Presidency, elicited a cordial and unanimous response.

AMONG the lessons of Wednesday's riots the need of new arrangements for insuring the prompt arrival of troops in the event of their services being requisitioned in the Native Town stand out prominently. There must be no repetition of a state of things under which the military are imperatively needed three hours before their arrival. The late Commanding Officer of the District used to say that under the scheme pigeon-holed at the Staff Office, a riot could be suppressed in ten minutes and undoubtedly this prediction was fulfilled on Wednesday, reckoning the time from the hour of the arrival of the military. But before their arrival the rioters had had run amok for two or three hours, beating every European that came in their way, and but for the addition of armed police made to the Bombay force after the riots of 1893, would in that period have wrought ten times more mischief than they did. No blame attaches to the officers of the District Staff for this. The riot had been general for at least an hour and a-half before Major Bethune received the request for military help, and in half-an-hour troops from Colaba were on the way to the disturbed quarter. Neither the telephone nor the telegraph could be used to convey the intelligence of the disorder to the Town Hall, for the rioters had learned enough of the methods of working these resources of civilisation to be able to render them abortive. The fact that the wires were cut and might very well be cut again in the event of a repetition of disorder has to be reckoned with in considering what measures should be adopted in future. On Saturday four Mussulmans were charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater with cutting the telegraph wires. Without resorting to that expedient other organisers of trouble effectually threw the telephone service out of gear by entering the Byculla Exchange office and forbidding the operators to transmit messages on pain of death. They yielded to the *force majeure* and fled from the office. Obviously it will be advisable in future to have sowars ready at different centres to convey information or orders as fast as a horse can gallop. It is understood that in the report which has been sent to Lieutenant-General Nairne, the suggestion has been made that two machine-guns should be permanently located in the Native Town, thus avoiding the delay incidental to procuring the guns from the Arsenal, and that they should each be in charge of a small guard. Wednesday's experience certainly points to the need for some such measure, for the knowledge that guns could in a few minutes be placed in position to command any disturbed street would have a wholesome moral effect. In this matter as in international politics the best guarantee of peace is to be prepared for war. Another need demonstrated by the events of the last few days, is the construction of a few small guard rooms in the Native Town to be used as temporary barracks for the troops when their services are requisitioned. The best efforts of the military authorities to provide this greatly needed accommodation for the guards now stationed in the town have only resulted in one really suitable building being discovered and hired. In all other cases, the houses inspected have been found to be altogether unadapted for this purpose and consequently the men when off guard duty have had to sleep as best they could in the open air. This is a state of things which ought not to continue. But what is of more importance than provision for the aid of the military in case of need, is that the civil power as represented by the police, is not defenceless in case of sudden outbreak. Upon the police the duty of preserving order primarily devolves and the aid of the military can only be requisitioned as a last resort. It is, therefore, very desirable that weapons of defence should again be made part of the normal equipment of the European superintendents and inspectors.

BY a decrease of thirteen hundred the number of persons on famine relief has fallen to 17,739. Bombay still has the bulk, no less than 10,506 being borne on the Presidency rolls. As compared with last week the outlook is somewhat less favourable, for standing crops in Sind have been injured by high winds, frost, and locusts. However, harvesting is in progress, and preparations for next season are being made. And as a consequence though prices have risen in three districts they have fallen in six. In Madras crops in three districts are fair, but are generally suffering from want of rain. The outturn of crops is but middling. Prices are slightly easier in places, but the prices of dry grains are approaching or higher than scarcity rates in Kistna, Nellore, and North Arcot, where there is no improvement in prospects. In Bengal the prospects of all crops continue favourable ; but in Chittagong as no rain has fallen spring crops are suffering. Some Bihar opium has suffered from the strong winds, while Rangpur and Chittagong report scarcity of fodder and drinking water. On the other hand, the prospects of the spring crops are good, light rain having fallen in some parts. The markets are fully supplied and prices all round are easier. In the Punjab, too, the outlook is good. Rain has fallen in the Rawal

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## HEAD OF BARNATO BROTHERS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Woolf Joel, the head of Barnato Brothers' firm, has been shot dead in his office at Johannesburg, by a man named Wertheim, who demanded the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds of him.

## SUGAR DUTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Customs have ordered the levy of countervailing duties on French sugars.

## RELIEF FOR THE WEST INDIES.

The Commons have adopted a grant of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds towards the relief of the necessitous West Indian Colonies.

## LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

The doctors have ordered Lord Salisbury to the Riviera in a week's time.

Mr. Balfour will conduct the current business of the Foreign Office during his Lordship's absence.

LATER

The physicians have absolutely forbidden Lord Salisbury to transact any business.

## THE SAFETY OF HONGKONG.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the steps required for the proper securing of Hongkong had been occupying the Government for some time.

## AMERICA BUYING CRUISERS.

America has bought two cruisers which are building in England for the Brazilian Government.

## LANDING OF RUSSIANS AT CHEMULPO.

A Russian volunteer steamer has arrived at Chemulpo and landed 57 seamen who with a quantity of stores have proceeded to Seoul.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

England has won the return match against Victoria by seven wickets.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

## THE FIRE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

The fire which occurred yesterday in Phadke's Wada first originated near the Vithal Press, where the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari" are now published. One of the composing formes of the "Kesari" was on the press, and the other getting ready for printing. In the meantime some waste papers ignited. The men in the room became alarmed, and bolted into the street, crying "fire fire!" There were several bundles of papers lying close by, and all of them got ignited. The masters of the Girls' School immediately closed the school, and removed the youngsters from behind the quadrangle. The fire then spread through the school premises, and afterwards came up to the front. The smoke could be seen in the Cantonment, and also near Wanowrie side, a distance of five miles. About 5 o'clock the fire had its own way, and completely burnt two quadrangles.

The Municipal fire-brigade with the Cantonment managed beautifully, the fire being got under control about 10 o'clock in the night.

The "Kesari," which is burnt down, will, it is reported, be published in its old place, the Aryabushan.

The damage is estimated to be nearly one and a-half lakhs.

## FORTHCOMING EXECUTION IN POONA.

Damodher Hari Chapekar is to be hanged at the Yerrowda Jail, and not in the Reay Market, on Friday next. He is learning English in the jail.

No reply to his appeal to the Governor has come.

## MURDER OF THE POLITICAL AGENT OF THALCHOTIALI.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gainsford, Political Agent, Thalchotiali, Zhob Valley, and one of the best known and most popular men on the frontier, has been murdered by a Ghazi at Thalchotiali. He died this morning of the wounds inflicted by this assailant.

Gainsford was the man who tracked down and shot Faiz Mahomed, the noted Quetta outlaw.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Government have sactioned a special grant of ninety days' privilege leave in the place of sixty to all officers employed on field service or who have been deptived of privilege leave owing to the frontier disturbances.

The total deaths from disease in the Army of India from the commencement of the frontier troubles to the 18th of February last, are: British officers 10; British N.-C.-Os. and men 250; and Native officers and ranks 220.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Colnel Thomson vacates the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, next month. Surgeon-Colonel Newman officiating Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, probably succeeds him.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

A Jamrud telegram of 14th runs:—The first caravan of 150 comels has arrived from Peshawar on its way to Afghanistan. The weather continues showery.

Another section of the Akakhels surrendered their rifles and some rupees to Mr. Hastings at Mamani, yesterday.

The death of Corporal Cooper, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, from wounds, is reported.

With a view to the more convenient execution of urgent works required near the Lowarai Pass before snow falls, the Government have sanctioned the transfer of the control of a portion of the Chitral road from the crest of Lowarai upwards, to the Officer Commanding Chitral.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The N Y K steamer Yamaguchi Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 15th inst.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 111 3-4

3 per cent. Rentes ..... 103 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 114 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 93 1-2

Bar Silver ..... 25 3-16

The sum of about £180,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

# THE EXISTING FINANCIAL SITUATION.

## ITS CAUSES AND ITS REMEDY,

BY

MR. JAMES H. SLEIGH,

Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

In the interval of my departure from India last July and my return a few weeks ago, the financial position of the country has certainly not improved, but has rather drifted from bad to worse, and the forecasts, I had made in my communications to the Press prior to my leaving, are now being only too literally fulfilled.

I then warned the Government of India of the danger to trade and to India's finances which a policy of currency contraction would probably produce, and, in pursuance of this, pointed out the evils that would follow on the issue of a 3 per cent. rupee loan for rupees four crores which was in contemplation, and advocated the raising of a sterling loan instead at 2 1-2 per cent. interest for the equivalent. I also referred to the possibility of Government failing to place the loan at all at 3 per cent., and stated that the withdrawal of four crores of rupees from our attenuated money market would, when the succeeding export season came round, be found to have so reduced the financing power of the market as to bring trade almost to a dead-lock. Further, I showed that to borrow in the London market would not only prove the cheapest, but would give better results to India's finances generally by assisting sterling exchange to maintain a high level till measures were set in motion for fixing it on a permanent basis. The response was the issue of a rupee loan at 3 1-2 per cent., with a reduction of the amount to rupees three crores, which showed that Government had been deterred from hazarding the issue of a 3 per cent. loan, but rather than abandon altogether the idea of a rupee loan they resolved upon one at an increased rate of interest for a reduced amount. And with what results? The loan was placed certainly, but only at Rs. 98 5-16 per cent., while 3 1-2 per cents., which only a few weeks before stood at Rs. 103 1-2 fell steadily to Rs. 93 1-2, and now stand at Rs. 95 7-8— 3 per cents. fell to Rs. 83 3-8 per cent., and now lie dead at Rs. 87 per cent.—money has been and still is intensely scarce — and Bank rates range from 12 to 18 per cent.! The feeling is everywhere that trade is being strangled, and that the action and inaction of the Government are to a serious extent responsible for this condition of things, which would become greatly aggravated were this Presidency free from the paralyzing bonds of plague and the harassing obstruction to our trade which remedial measures and quarantine regulations create.

Surely such a category of evils is enough to make the official conscience sink back within itself and make Government pause ere it further pursues this damnable policy of contraction! In a memorandum, dated 31st May 1897, to the local Press, I wrote:—"Money, I should say, would become so intensely scarce as to throw the market into a state of dangerous excitement and trade into a state akin to despair. All public and joint stock securites would come down with a run, discrediting Government and causing ruinous loss to all holding their securities. Commerce and trade, being unable to move under such conditions, would be brought to a dead-lock, and prosperity generally would cease to exist." I need hardly ask whether these forecasts are being fulfilled! Had the equivalent of a four crore loan been raised in London, it is not, I think, too much to say that the necessity for so extraordinary a step as that of buying rupees in the London market in September last, to the extent of one crore and at forced rates, would never have arisen, and that our money market would to-day have been richer by four crores of rupees to meet the heavy demands of this export season!

A statement made by Sir James Westland in his speech of the 14th January last, when introducing the "Gold Note Bill" was:—"The causes of this scarcity of money are not far to seek. They are, shortly, the withdrawal of no small portion of European capital which has been employed for banking purposes in India, with the exception of the Presidency Banks and one or two others." There is surely some confusion of thought here! It is true that most of the Exchange Banks transferred some of their capital to Europe, but there has, nevertheless been no contraction of the currency thereby, resulting in a scarcity of money. Not a single rupee has left the country! The transfer has been a mere interchange in account—a giving of rupees in India and a taking of the equivalent in gold in Europe. There need never be any fear under present conditions of currency leaving India as it does in Europe, or in the United States of America, where transfers are effected from one country to another by the movement of gold—a metal whose standard value is common to them all. Silver cannot perform this function—this discharge of indebtedness—except between silver-using countries; and so far as between India and Europe is concerned, produce alone can do so. To transport rupees to London, to Berlin, or to Paris would be useless. No one would buy them except, perhaps, at a price that would be ruinous to the r mitter. Even a moderate shipment of silver from India to London would cause such consternation in the silver market as would make the metal unsaleable, and therefore useless as a transfer of capital. How then can the Finance Minister say that the transfer of capital to Europe has produced the present scarcity of money? No! the present scarcity is from entirely different causes. It is the result of—

1st. The closure of the mints, which having stopped any increase to the currency, has caused absorption to be more appreciably felt than formerly.

2nd. The continuous flow of rupees (apart from silver) across the frontier to Cabul, Cashmere, Thibet, &c., whence they seldom return.

3rd. The withdrawal of large sums by way of rupee loans that are afterwards distributed throughout the country in payment of supplies, contracts, Military and Civil services, &c., &c.

4th. The expenses of the Frontier war, so far as they have been paid in rupees.

5th. The expenditure for the relief of famine, and,

6th. The prosecution of public works of all kinds thr ughout the country.

For the most part the monies thus expended fall into the hands of people who contribute nothing to the wants of commerce beyond what is necessary to meet their own modest requirementss. Hence it takes years for the rupees thus expended to filtrate back to the centres of commerce and become again available for the purposes of trade.

On the other hand, a process of constant recruiting has been going on by the unearthing of hoarded rupees to pay for the raw silver imported, and which, during the 4½ years the mints have been closed, amount to no less then 35 crores of rupees. Formidable as this total is, however, it has not been large enough to fully counteract the contracting influences of the expenditure under the above-mentioned heads, the aggregate of which since the closure of the mints I can only attempt to approximate at Rs. 85 crores!

In speaking as above of the currency I have of course only done so in its relation to the money market, and mean only that portion of it which is in the hands of banks, merchants, shroffs, traders, and others who make their resources available for trade. I exclude that portion which is hoarded in the hands of the non-mercantile community, and that which remains with the laboring population, who, if they cannot hoard, are not likely to be possessed of more than enough rupees to meet their daily wants.

In the same speech, Sir James Westland tells us that "one thing is clear, namely, that a great advance has been made in respect of the condition of our Indian currency in a direction in which it was contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, that the introduction of a gold standard would become possible." Further, that "a distinct advance has also been made in another and most useful direction, viz., the discussions that took place last autumn have prepared the public and official opinion in England for the possible necessity of a measure which may involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock. As to the precise measures to be undertaken, all I can say is, that the subject is under consideration, not by any means for the first time, but that in a matter of such importance which has to be dealt with yet by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it is not possible at the present stage to make any definite announcement by giving rise to any particular expectations."

How does Sir James arrive at these conclusions? I can discover nothing to justify them. Currency matters appear to me to stand in precisely the same unsatisfactory position they have ever done since the mints were closed, and the public mind in England has been long prepared for and expecting a withdrawal of gold to India. Nevertheless, the statements are most important and encouraging, and have received the confirmation of the Secretary of State in his speech at Chiswick on 26th January last. Accepting them, therefore, as correct, the questions they naturally suggest are:—

What can the final measures be to which Sir James alludes, and when are they to be brought into operation? He has prudently, perhaps, vouchsafed no information on these points. But there is a very general belief that the scheme known as Mr. Lindsay's has the approval of Government and the Secretary of State, and that there is strong probability that it will in the main be adopted. Whether this be correct or not, there is no doubt much in Mr. Lindsay's scheme to recommend its adoption, but it seems to me incomplete in some vital points, and that it will not in itself be sufficient to bring about a fixity of exchange. For instance, I can find no satisfactory provision for the support of exchange in London, and Council Bills are to be placed on the market as hitherto. There can, of course, be no other way of dealing with these Bills, but how then are they any more than at present to hold ground against the other media of remittance, viz., silver, gold, Commercial Bills and Government Paper? Except in times of great urgency, when remitters cannot afford to wait for remittances to come forward by post or steamer, as not infrequently happens during the busy season, the medium that can lay down the rupees cheapest will without doubt have the preference, and Councils must fail therefore to find buyers while more profitable remittances are to be had. Let me trace an operation under the following possible conditions. Say that the price of silver is, as it is to-day, in London 25 1-15 pence per ounce, and in India Rs. 70¾ per 100 tolas inclusive of the 5 per cent. duty. These prices would enable importers of the metal to lay down rupees in India at 1s. 3 5-16ths, or 7-16ths better than the minimum gold standard rate, shewing a profit equal to about 3 per cent. on the transaction, and which could easily be realised within 20 days after its initiation, being at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum. It will, I think, bear no controversy that this profit, or even considerably less would prove a very sufficient inducement to cause large remittances of the metal, at all events when the money market in India is fairly easy; and, in the absence of Commercial Bills being offered at better rates, the proceeds would be remitted back to London in the sterling drafts of the Indian Gold Reserve Office at the proposed drawing rate of 1s. 3 3-4d. The Gold Reserve in the London Office would thus quickly disappear, and Councils would remain unsold so long as the rates for these stood above the level of silver. Opportunities for transactions on similar lines might also arise in gold and Government paper. Where then is the certainty and mathematical precision that should accompany a sound currency scheme? It may be argued that the withdrawal of the rupees, necessary to purchase the Gold Reserve Bills, would at once act as a corrective, but as these rupees would be withdrawn from hoards, and not from those in active circulation, the correction could not result. And to further defeat contraction, the proceeds of the sterling Bills on London so soon as paid, might be remitted back to India in fresh shipments of silver, proceeds of which would again be tendered for further purchases of Indian Gold Reserve Bills, and so on till the London Reserve became exhausted and the Indian offices left with a useless supply of rupees withdrawn from hoards, and effecting no contraction! How then is the price of Councils to be maintained at or about the par of 1s. 4d. and the London Gold Reserve to continue sufficient?

When I speak of a "useless supply of rupees" I mean that even if they were melted into bars and sent to London for sale, they would, as I have previously stated, so upset the market as to make them practically unsaleable. The provision, Mr. Lindsay makes for the sale of redundant rupees in London, strikes me as a somewhat clumsy expedient of little value to the scheme, and which at the best would result in considerable loss by difference in rate between selling and buying. It would be simpler and better by far for Government to retain the rupees in their possession until required for currency expansion. They would thus avoid the risks of the market, the cost of melting and reminting, and would possess a stock of coined rupees ready to meet any sudden emergency.

It would, of course, be equally open for remitters, were silver to be shut out, to continue the import of gold in such increased quantity as to defeat a fixity of exchange, but it should be remembered that so expensive a metal is not likely to be purchased by the natives of India in such volume as the cheaper metal, silver. The population for the most part are very poor, and cannot, therefore, afford to hoard so expensive an article. But for those who are able to do so, the risk of loss to them thereby would be almost nil, as the gold could be remitted back to Europe at any time in payment of indebtedness.

These drawbacks, notwithstanding, I am convinced that the creation of a Gold Reserve in London would not only prove a powerful aid to the attainment of a permanent gold standard, but that it is an indisputable essential. To further ensure its efficacy, however, the support and protection of a prohibitive duty on silver is an imperative necessity, and even with this it still would remain somewhat questionable whether the Gold Reserve could be retained in sufficient strength to meet all demands, though I believed that the probabilities are largely in its favour. Public confidence in the ability of Government to maintain the scheme in its integrity is the only other thing necessary to bring about, and this can only be done by Government acting with courage and showing confidence in itself. They must not hesitate to act boldly and to make up their mind to maintain the convertibility of the rupee against all comers. The public once impressed that Government are in earnest and will hold unflinchingly to their responsibilities the task will become easy, the bridge will be crossed, and all desire for conversion will cease beyond the bare necessities of trade.

The circumstances surrounding India's financial position are so very special that I hesitate to believe the success of Ricardo's scheme in assimilating the currencies of Scotland and Ireland to that of England on wich Mr. Lindsay places so much stress, is a safe guide as to its adaptability to India. Scotland and Ireland had no foreign indebtedness in the sense that India has, nor had they to compete with an influx of discarded metal on the one hand and to protect their trade with foreign countries using a different standard from themselves on the other. In fact, they had little in common with our position in India and had little or no currency at all beyond inconvertible notes. The expansion or contraction of their trade, therefore, could never have seriously affected their currency such as it was, and thus the establishment of a small Gold Reserve in London was alone sufficient to check the fluctuations in exchange that had previously been brought about by a species of cornering and speculation.

As to when the measures which Government have in contemplation are likely to be introduced, we have nothing further to guide us than Lord George Hamilton's statement at Chiswick that "he thought it not impossible that next year we may make a material advance in that direction," i. e., in the direction of establishing a fixed gold standard for India, but whether "next year" means next budget day or sometime in the year 1899, it is impossible to define. We can only hope that it is not the intention to keep us on tenter hooks till the later period. To do so would be most reprehensible, and would show a disregard for the well-being of the people of India almost beyond the possibility of belief.

Of the schemes for the accomplishment of a gold standard that have yet been before the public, Mr. Lindsay's certainly "holds the field."

Above all other systems, however, that of International bimetallism is the ideal remedy for all our currency troubles; but as this seems now impossible of attainment within a responsible distance of time, it behoves the Government of India to accept the only alternative, and hasten on with all possible speed to the accomplishment of their Gold Standard Schemes. Nearly five long years have been spent in discussion and hard experience, and in that time there certainly has been talking and writing more than enough. What we now want badly is clear-headed action and a deaf ear to all the Dicks Toms and Harrys whose ideas have already surmounted the side issues that spring from their own individual interests. The Government have to act solely for the good of the Empire and not of a class; and they should not forget as Mr. Macaulay most pertinently remarked in his speech at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Budget is not the Country!"

Should, however, the Government of India and the Secretary of State still feel unequal to the task, or should they shrink from accepting the responsibility of fresh legislation, the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to submit the question once again to a committee of experts should be adopted without a moment's delay.

March 14

# SPEECH TO THE JUSTICES BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

## IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS OF PLAGUE RULES.

## THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL CLASSES ASKED FOR.

The Justices of the Peace and "plague authorities" who accepted the invitation of his Excellency the Governor to meet him at the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, were so numerous that nearly all the seating accommodation of the hall was taken up. The deep interest of the community at large in the meeting was evidenced by the crowd of poor people who gathered outside the hall before it commenced—a crowd that was largely augmented during the forty minutes that the meeting lasted. The people who composed the throng were evidently anxious to hear what H. E. the Governor had to say on the existing situation, and must have been gratified when they learned the purport of his Excellency's deliverance. The Governor, who was accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant, and by Mr. Heaton, his Private Secretary, spoke for a little more than twenty minutes, and the applause with which his speech was punctuated showed that he carried most of his hearers with him. His Excellency said that some time before the riot of last week occurred, he had been considering how they could with advantage improve the plague organisation. It must not be supposed that because of the passionate action of a certain number of individuals, Government would for one moment be deterred from making any alterations in the plague measures, or from taking into consideration any action that they might think right of a truly sympathetic nature. The sympathy of Government and of all concerned towards the suffering population of Bombay was as true and deep at that moment as it was on Tuesday week, and if the Government was deterred by the riots from carrying out what it regarded as needful measures, this would be an evidence of weakness rather than of strength. His Excellency proceeded to unfold a scheme for improving the plague organisation, describing it as being the scheme of Government in its general principles, but the scheme of the public at large in its details and execution. Government were prepared as an experiment to take as a substitute for house-to house inspection, the undertaking of the various communities through their leaders that notice should be given to the Plague authorities of suspicious cases of illness, and the evacuation and disinfection of houses would be confined to dwellings where actual cases had occurred. Having referred to the abandonment of the use of European soldiers in search parties, the Governor announced the intended appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee communities, one for each section to be chosen by royster daily, to sit with a British officer each afternoon at the Police Commissioner's office to investigate complaints in regard to the operation of the plague rules. As to existing hindrances to trade, bona fide business men would be allowed to proceed up-country without detention in observation camps, if provided with passes, and the rules would be similarly relaxed in the case of up-country buyers coming to Bombay to make purchases. An emigration bureau appointed to assist persons desirous of camping out away from Bombay is another new departure mentioned by Lord Sandhurst, who incidentally paid a high tribute to the devotion shown by the nurses in remaining at their posts in spite of the events of last Wednesday. In conclusion, his Excellency urged that an attitude of patience, forbearance, courage, and mutual confidence must be shown on all hands if they were to be successful in repelling the most stubborn and insidious foe that has ever visited Bombay. A vote of thanks to his Excellency, moved by Sir George Cotton, closed the proceedings, which lasted rather more than half-an-hour. The text of Lord Sandhurst's speech is appended:—

His Excellency said:—Justices of the Peace of Bombay, you will recollect that about a year ago I called upon you all to come and assist us in the great trouble which the city of Bombay found itself at that time. I for one did not anticipate that I should be obliged to make another appeal to your public spirit this year to extend the action which so many of you took at my invitation to aid us in the matter of plague. Seeing the ready response that so many of you made on the spontaneous way in which you at once came forward, I had no hesitation whatever in appealing to you in a state of circumstances, not less terrible than presented themselves last year. You recognised last year that being the representatives of the people and the influential classes in Bombay it was your duty to come forward at the call of the Governor and to lend us such assistance as you could. Now some time before the unhappy riots which are fresh in our mind, I had been considering how we might with advantage improve the plague organisation—(Aplause) —because be an organisation never so good there are always lines in which it may be improved, and notwithstanding the efforts that have been made we find the plague to-day as bay, if not worse, than it was this time four or five weeks ago. Some of you will remember that I invited a certain number of gentlemen to three weeks ago, to come and confer with me as to certain measures that might be adopted—measures of a conciliatory nature, but which should be effective and which at a second meeting were concurred in by those whose assistance I sought. Indeed, it was by the very irony of fate that when we heard as I thought and as I think we have settled upon a certain plan in conjuction with those anative gentlemen that at that very moment these riots were commencing. As regards the riots I will only say one word as to that most unhappy circumstance. The riot, as you will be the first to admit, must be met by determined action, and those who have participated in it will be dealt with by the courts. (Applause.) But do not suppose that because of the riot or passionate action of a certain number of individuals that Government for one moment would be deterred from making alterations or from taking into consideration any action that they may think right of a truly sympathetic and conciliatory nature. Indeed, I am perfectly certain of this that the sympathy of Government and of all concerned is as true and deep for the suffering populace in Bombay as it was upon this day week, and I will go further, and I will undertake to say that in regard to that

SUFFERING AND HELPLESS POPULATION,

the European population are not less ardent in that sympathies. Many of us will long remember he gallant action of many Mahomedan Gharrivalls to whom many Europeans certainly owe if not their lives, at least their escape from injuries. I also observed with very great pleasure, but no surprise, the heroic conduct of one or two Mahomedans who did their best to shield European from assault. I will also say this that if the Governmen had considered that they ought to be deterred from conciliatory action or from making necessary changes by anything which may have occurred within the last few days they would not be entitled to the epithet of a strong Government but of a week Government. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, in regard to these plague measures you are most of you aware on what lines they have been carried out. They have been carried out on lines which had been found to be very successful indeed in Poona and in Kurrachee, in both of which places they have been worked with the entire concurrence of the population. I may say parenthetically that whatever any one may think of the success of the plague measures in a time of extreme difficulty I do not think that there is any one in Bombay who will deny that no more energetic public-spirited and ceaselessly energetic worker exists than the Chairman of the Plague Committee, Sir James Campbell, whose long knowledg and experience of Bombay muss have aided him in the enormous responsibility he so loyally undertook. (Applause.) I know very well that in Bombay the measures that have been taken have been very distasteful to a very large number of the population. Also everyone connected with the Government will admit that it is their duty to remove obnoxious measures, if measures, less obnoxious and not less efficient can be found to take their place. But the problem, gentlemen, is what are those measures to be, how is this problem to be solved? Well now, the only answer that I can give to the question which I put to you and which I have often put to myself, is that we must make one more determined effort to get the mass of people on our side in Bombay. (Applause.) Now to enable us to do this I must ask all leaders of communities and castes to exert their influence not only with their castes, but with the head men of various sections and get them to enlist themselves in the cause of our efforts against plague. The scheme, if so, it may be called I shall explain in a moment. In its general principles it is the scheme of Government but the details and the management and the carrying out I must rely upon you gentlemen, who have influence, to execute for us, for yourselves, and for your city. Not only must you endeavour to exercise influence over those of your own class and of those with whom you mix, and not only with those whom I may term the head men—I do not know that it is the proper term, but it is sufficiently explicit—but I want this influence of self-help, self-reliance and mutual confidence not to be only on the surface of your society, but to permeate through every class of it. (Applause.)

EXPERIMENTAL DISCONTINUANCE OF SEARCH PARTIES.

It has been ascertained that the house-to-house search has not produced the effects and the results that, it was hoped, would accure from it from former experience, and therefore replace general searching I am prepared to substitute as an experiment an undertaking from the various communities through their leaders, that they will enable the headmen of the various communities, to give notice to them of suspicious cases of illness. For I believe that by this means, with your hearty co-operations, we shall obtain as accurate information of plague cases as heretofore: indeed I hope greater accuracy. It has been decided to confine the evacuation of houses and their disinfection to those houses, where a case of plague is discovered or a death has occurred which is not known to be dute to a cause other than plague (Applause) You are aware that the British soldiers have been withdrawn from searching occupation since the 5th March. I have been assured because I have constantly made inquiries, by many native gentlemen, that the behaviour of these soldiers has been very good indeed, but seeing the dissatisfaction, or if I may use the word the hysterical dissatisfaction, that their presence created, it did behove us to consider whether on looking at the results these were not outweighed by the disadvantages. Our scheme briefly is to ascertain the address of that house where deaths of any kind occur, and I beg you to lay to your minds on this because on this particular point there has been a vast amount of, perhaps, misrepresentation, but at any rate misapprehension. There will be no corpse inspection, there will be no measure which will entail delay in the performance of funeral rites, but our main object is to ascertain the place where a death has occurred, and on reliable information being received as to the fact that the death must have been due to some cause other than plague, that house will be left undisturbed. I think the advantage of this will be that it will minimize the chances of error. But here again is a matter on which I not only asked, but I shall have to presuppose that I have your co-operation and determined effort. I think that we can look for success in this matter, provided that you, gentlemen, who have influence amongst your compatriots and with your various communities, will put your shoulders to the wheel, and also insure the early removal of plague cases to your various caste hospitals, because experience teaches us that in cases of this terrible disease early removal is the safest way of saving the lives of those persons who may be dear to you. I am encouraged in this advice, because I have been told that figures at the Khoja Hospital do show some 80 per cent. of recoveries amongst those who go in time and are treated in the earlier stages of the disease.

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS.

Now, gentlemen, it comes to this, whether it is the Governor-in-Council or whether it is the Plague Committee, or whether it is the Justices of the Peace, or whether it is the whole mass of the population of this great city—we all wish to arrive at the same goal, namely, to expel the plague, and the only way in which it can be done is by travelling on the same road and in perfect union one with another. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured to ascertain in what particular point or direction in regard to plague measures the shoe actually pinches. That it does pinch there is I am afraid no doubt. But I am especially anxious that all grievances, that all complaints should be thoroughly ventilated and examined. Very often a complaint is maximised owing to there being some misunderstanding. So I propose that at the office of the Commissioner of Police a certain number of gentlemen from amongst the Mahomedans and Hindus and the Parsees shall form what we call a royster. One person from each of these communities together with a British officer shall attend at the office of the Police Commissioner from three o'clock until five each afternoon, for the purpose of hearing and ventilating these complaints. (Cheers.) The idea is a very simple one, it cannot but relieve the Plague Committee of part of its heavy work. It will at any rate be an attempt to clear the air. In the proceedings of that Committee and its results I shall take the greatest interest. (Cheers.)

MODIFICATIONS OF DETENTION RULES.

There again, gentlemen, to pass to another matter of detail. From what I am able to observe there is something wanting in the way in which passes are issued. Now the system of passes is not intended to put the people to any inconvenience, but to prevent the spread of the plague. It is a large business no doubt, and to my mind there should be a special bureau for this particular work. I may parenthetically say here what I believe has been conveyed to the gentlemen in question that as regards the piece-goods and grain merchants instructions were given—some days ago—by which bona fide business men are to be allowed to proceed free from detention. (Hear, Hear.) And buyers from up-country who may desire to come to Bombay to purchase will be passed back from detention over the railway lines provided they bring passes from the Collector or Political Agent or other duly authorised officer. (Cheers.) Then as to another detail. Camps have been established at some trivial distance from Bombay for the housing of those who are anxious to leave the city for a time. A kind of emigration bureau is needed, and I believe one has already been established, but the greater the publicity given the better for everyone concerned. The bureau may do much useful service in this direction. I may say that I have had one or two communications from Mussalman gentlemen, containing a variety of suggestions, and with the exception of one or two of these I can find nothing with which I should personally disagree. I beg you, gentlemen, to remember what I said at first, that while the principles and the organisation are ours, the details of the management are yours, and the work lies with you of putting a stop to the plague, of regenerating your city, and of giving to it happier conditions. (Cheers.) As I said at the Council Hall all have been observers of the generous efforts made by all concerned in whatever capacity they may have been employed to render assistance to the suffering poor, and I would here include the nurses—(Loud cheers),—who it might well have been imagined would be terrorised by late events, but notwithstanding the riots they have courageously stuck to the work of love upon which they have been engaged. (Cheers.) But while we have admired the courage of those who have been trying to assist these fellow creatures we have no less admired the sublime patience of the helpless and the afflicted themselves. Now as regards the riot I would merely say one word, and it is this—let us cherish no ill-feeling in regard to it. (Loud cheers.) There is only one way in which we can hope to vanquish the plague. Before we can hope to do that the first thing we must do is (to use an English expression) to keep our heads, every one of us (Cheers.) We can only do so by maintaining an attitude of the greatest patience and forebearance and courage and above all of mutual confidence in one another. It is thus we can hope to repel the most stubborn and insiduous foe that has ever invaded Bombay (Loud and prolonged applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir George Cotton, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Sandhurst, said that they owed hearty thanks to his Excellency for coming there to explain his views. It showed that he was in deep sympathy with them, and that any representation which they might make would be heard and acted upon in a sympathetic manner (Applause.) He might safely say, that at no period in the history of Bombay had a Governor had such difficulties to contend with. Now that the Governor had invited them, let them join together in the common purpose he had set before them. His Excellency asked them to join in doing what was necessary to get rid of the plague, and he felt quite satisfied that any representation of the great hardship and great inconvenience from which all classes of people had been suffering would have his Excellency's most patient care and attention and as far as possible would be met with any relaxations which could safely be given to the rules. It was not for him to make a speech, because the Governor called them to explain his own views on the matter. They knew how kindly the feelings of the Governor were, and the Justices and gentlemen present knew from personal knowledge that they had a very sympathetic Governor. They should tell the people this also. They could go and point out any difficulties that might arise and state how they could be remedied. Their best thanks were due to the Governor and he was sure that the motion would be carried by acclamation.

The vote of thanks was carried with loud cheering.

Lord Sandhurst, in acknowledging the compliment, said: I thank you for your vote of thanks. The best way you can show your gratitude is by carrying out those proposals that I have suggested to you. I have only one word to say which I omitted to say just now, and it is this. I referred to the advisability of having what I call "roysters" for the various communities to send representatives to enquire into various complaints. Those who are desirous to assist will be so good as to send their names to the Secretary in the General Department, Mr. Wingate, and arrangements will be made by him. I thank you heartily for your vote.

The meeting then terminated.

# THE RIOTS AND STRIKES.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR CESSATION OF STRIKE.

## AGREEMENT TO RETURN TO WORK.

YESTERDAY saw what may be regarded as the last stage in the industrial deadlock, with which the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the city, caused by the riots a week ago to-day have been complicated since Friday last. The announcement of new departures in plague management made by H. E. the Governor at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon came two or three hours after a decision had been arrived at by representatives of the grain dealers, cloth dealers, labour and cart contractors and others to resume work. This decision was come to at a meeting held at the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and addressed by Sir George Cotton, Mr. Vincent, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vijbukandas Atmaram and others. The strikers were given plainly to understand that they could not expect to have their grievances redressed unless they resumed work. The resolution adopted was as follows:—"That the members of the various communities here represented do undertake to at once induce the re-opening of shops, resumption of business and work at the Docks and Colaba. That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to make a representation to His Excellency the Governor setting forth the hardships and inconveniences all classes are now experiencing owing to the measures adopted to free the city from the plague and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order such modifications in the existing arrangements as without causing any relaxation in the efforts to eradicate the disease shall reduce as far as possible any hardship or inconvenience in the operation." The resolution was carried shortly before two o'clock and it was only possible to give partial effect to it yesterday, but it is expected that it will be fully and loyally carried out to-day. Even before the meeting took place a partial resumption of work had taken place at the Docks and other business centres. It may be mentioned that the success of the meeting was due to Sir George Cotton, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Bejanji Capadia, who received a loyal support in their laudable efforts from Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji.

As a result of the meeting, several shops in the city were opened in the afternoon, but all of the shops in the piece-goods markets were still closed. These cloth markets, which are the "head quarters" of the strike, are expected to be opened to-day. If this stronghold gives in, the strike will practically end and business in the city will assume the usual aspect. It is satisfactory to note that business at Colaba was resumed in the afternoon.

In connection with the late riots the only event of importance during the day was the resumption by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater at the Byculla Prison of the trial of the second batch of prisoners concerned in the riots at Madanpoora. They were twenty-six in number, but as they all expressed their intention of calling witnesses to support their defence of *alibi*, the case was again postponed. One of the number was discharged for want of evidence. Karim Nabibux, one of the first batch of prisoners, whose case had been adjourned for further inquiry was then tried and some of his witnesses were examined. The magistrate gave him the benefit of a doubt and discharged him. Two batches of other prisoners were next placed before Mr. Slater and they were both remanded for further inquiry. In the afternoon Mr. Slater went over the Esplanade Police Court and sentenced Noormahomed Ahmed to two years' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and assaulting Mr. Schmuck at the Falkland Road.

## VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

On Monday evening his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, visited the St. George's Hospital. The Governor was received at the Hospital by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, Surgeon-Captain Hojel and Assistant Surgeons Lafond and Nastcher. His Excellency was taken into the ward where the European police officers who had been injured in the riots are located. After inquiring about the condition of each patient the Governor expressed his sympathy and wished them speedy recovery. The Governor and party then left the hospital.

## THE MILITARY POSTS.

Brigadier-General Ventris has directed that the Field Officer of the day should be requested to examine carefully into the comfort of the men at the various riot posts, to suppress unnecessary sentries or duties, to see that rations and blankets arrive regularly and that the men have as comfortable sleeping accommodation as circumstances permit. He may freely make remarks and suggestions in his report to the General Officer Commanding. Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments, British and Native, will in future cause all Commanders of Guards for riot posts to be closely questioned, on their Regimental Parade Ground, as to where their post is and the way to it, and where there is any doubt, the Guard concerned should report to police at Crawford Market or Pydhowne and ask for a Guide.

## AT THE DOCKS.

A visit to the Docks early yesterday showed that even then the condition of affairs had changed. The fact that the crowd of strikers outside the gates was larger than on any of the previous days, confirmed the belief that the day would see the close of the strike, and as the morning grew such a possibility seemed to become more likely. Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, the stevedores, succeeded in getting to work a substantial percentage of the heavy amount of labour which they provide for the loading and unloading of vessels. On Monday the only men who were in the yard were a mere handful of tindals and firemen, but yesterday no less than 220 regular hands of this large firm of stevedores receiving monthly payment and 100 day men were at work. They were engaged on the Irani, the Othello, the Branksome Hall and the Clan Mackay steamers, and Messrs. Sharp and Sons the stevedores of the P. and O. Company, also had a number of hands at work. It be mentioned that Mr. Grennan's men

and cases of opium were sent to the docks by the China merchants in victorias.

The authorities of the Trust have no reason to doubt but that the contractors have throughout this crisis been loyal to the interests of the trade of the city, in which their own interests are so bound up. They have readily carried out every request of the officials to do what they could, to get labour, and have intimated their willingness for the "bludgeon" clauses of the contract to be carried out and other hands to be employed at their cost, if such hands could be obtained.

The backbone of the dock strike was said to have been broken yesterday and it is expected that the dock labourers who held ont would give in to-day and the work at the dock would be in full swing and usual activity will prevail. From the commencement of the strike upto last evening not a single cart load of cargo had been removed from the docks. In fact no merchants had turned up to take delivery of the goods.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bamonji, one of the largest ship contractors, who had been all along successful in obtaining labourers owing to his liberality towards them, had under him yesterday two thousand labourers at work in the harbour. Yesterday he coaled no less than four steamers, viz., Khandala, Dumra, Virava and Chupra and also loaded one steam ship.

Yesterday morning a number of dock boatmen declined to engage their boats in loading and unloading cargo from several steamers from the docks. Superintendent Ingram with some dock officials informed the boatmen that if they refused to work, they would have to clear out from the docks and take their boats in the stream. The boatmen considered the alternative for about half an hour and then they expressed their intention to continue working and this they did.

### AT WARI BUNDER.

The hum and bustle of active work which usually greets the visitor to the Wari Bunder Goods Depots was markedly absent early yesterday morning. Lines upon lines of goods trucks stood silently on the rails, the number aggregating to nearly a thousand and only a few men engaged by Mr. Pilcher were at work. The guard of 20 G. I. P. Railway Volunteers who protect the armoury near the main entrance gate was just being dismissed, with the exception of the three men detailed for day duty, when our representative arrived. Mr. Hubbard in the course of a conversation said that the only hands who had been induced to work were 80 men in the employ of Mr. Pilcher, the labour contractor, and even these men would only do loading work. They refused to carry on the more necessary work of unloading the trucks, on the ground that if they did so they would be assaulted. The ringleaders of the strike were well aware that the absence of labour for unloading of goods would give more trouble and be more harmful to trade than the loading waggons, hence they interdicted the one and permitted the other. In view of the allegations of intimidation so freely made by the labourers the suggestion was put forward that a military cordon should be placed along Frere Road from Carnac Bridge to Wari Bunder, thus protecting the goods depots of both railway companies as well as the docks. Ample sleeping and living accommodation for any number of workmen in the Wari Bunder yard is available ready to hand in the unutilised portion of the segregation camp adjacent to the depot; and at the docks a shed could readily be placed at the disposal of the workpeople there employed. Happily however the need for considering suggestions of this kind has now passed by.

After the meeting held at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. was over, several merchants, whose goods have been lying in the yards some days past, waited upon Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager and told that official that they were willing to cart away their goods from the yard, provided they were exempted from the demurrages. Mr. Muirhead assured them that if the hamals would return to duty this morning and if he would find that the business in the yard was again at a full swing, he would not press for the demurrage and inform Mr. Hubbard accordingly. It is expected that the business at the yard will be resumed to-day and the merchants will rush for the delivery of their goods.

Writing before the termination of the strike a correspondent says:—

The strike is more serious for the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company since after two very bad seasons owing to the famine and other causes, the goods traffic was becoming very brisk and the Company was on the threshold of a prosperous season. Thanks to the revision of rates by Mr. Muirhead, the Traffic Manager, the diversion of traffic from the North-West Provinces to Calcutta has been met, and Bombay has of late been getting a fair share of the Cawnpore and Agra traffic. The Traffic Manager has notified that the Company will strictly enforce payment of the wharfage and demurrage charges recoverable on all goods delayed on the G. I. P. Railway Company's premises and on all Railway vehicles delayed under load at their stations and depots. This notification will principally affect the consignees who make their own arrangements for unloading To meet this state of affairs the merchants have wired to their up-country agents cancelling previous orders; and only a few up goods trains are now being worked. The perishable goods are being rails to the Victoria Terminus where there is a sufficient supply of labour to deal with them.

### A MEETING OF NATIVE MERCHANTS AND CARTMEN.

#### AGREEMENT TO RESUME WORK.

Yesterday, at 12 noon, a meeting of the piece-goods merchants, cotton merchants, Marwaree shroffs, grain and seed merchants, offiee mucadams, and representatives of cartmen and labourers was held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. It was largely attended, and, thanks to the efforts of Sir George Cotton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E. Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bejanji, N. Capadia and Mr. Govindji Thakersi it terminated most successfully and satisfactorily. The proceedings were conducted in the vernacular, but the principal speakers, Sir George Cotton and Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police, addressed the meeting in English, and their remarks were explained to the audience in Gujerati by Mr. Bejonji N. Kapadia. On the motion of Mr. Vincent, Sir George Cotton was called to the chair. The proceedings were characterised with vigour of speech and free expression of views; but each and every speaker referred to the deep sympathy of the Governor with the masses. A Hindu speaker lay all the blame on the so-called leaders, who either through fear or to get favours did not represent their views before the Governor. Sir George Cotton spoke of the harm that was done to the strikers, stating that the strike did them no good and appealed them to resort to constitutional measures, if they wished to get a redress of their grievances. He admitted that he was aware of the very great hardship and inconvenience the masses were put to, but he was sure that the sympathy of Lord Sandhurst was with them. Mr. Vincent spoke of the necessity of the public to help the Governor, who was ready to meet them in every possible way. Mr. Vincent's remarks seemed to produce a deep impression in the minds of the hearers. Some of the cartmen and labourers refused to consent to go to work unless their grievances were redressed, but Mr. Bejonji Kapadia and Mr. Govindji Thackersi Mulji did their best to pacify and induce them to go to work stating that Mr. Vincent and Sir George Cotton would do all in their power to help the people. Their exhortation was not without effect, as the cartmen and labourers eventually promised to go to work at once on the assurance that Sir George Cotton and Mr. Vincent would exert their best efforts on their behalf. The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

Sir George Cotton said: I must thank everybody for coming here, and especially the gentlemen who were good enough to suggest this meeting, so that we have something to suggest, and I want to propose a very short resolution, which runs as follows:—"That the leaders of the various communities here represented do undertake to endeavour to induce the re-opening of shops, and resumption of business and work at the Docks and Colaba. That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to make a representation to his Excellency the Governer setting forth the hardships and inconveniences all classes are now experiencing owing to the measures adopted to free the city from the plague, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to order such modifications in the existing arrangements as without causing any relaxation in the efforts to eradicate the disease shall reduce as far as possible any hardship or inconvenience in the operation." Continuing, the chairman said that the first part of the resolution dealt with the opening of the shops and commencing business, because he thought that until they returned to their old way of the ordinary business and opened their shops, it would not be possible for them to make any presentation. He was sure that no representation could have the slightest effect unless they made the representation in the ordinary constitutional way. The closing of their shops, and the stopping of their trading were doing great harm to themselves without any possible good coming from it. So what he strongly advised for his sake, for their sake, for the sake of the city, and for the sake of them all is that they ought to go, as they all did before, to their work, and they must not give encouragement to the closing of the shops or stopping the work, or do what was not right and proper. They had already suffered enough from the plague, and they must not forget that there were other shipping places besides Bombay—there was Calcutta, there was Karachi, and there was Madras, and although all their produce of Bombay might not go there, still every difficulty that they might raise here might send something there, and that must do harm to their own trade. Even if they lost only a little of their trade, it was bad for them; and then what was the profit to them! Did they think that Government would listen to them because they closed their shops. He strongly advised them to commence work and follow their ordinary avocations. He knew that there was a great deal of inconvenience and there was a very great deal of hardship. He also knew, and assured them, that in his Excelleney they had

A VERY KIND-HEARTED AND SYMPATHETIC GOVERNOR,

who was only too anxious to modify the plague rules. He also knew that Sir James Campbell would also do everything for them. So what he suggested was to form a representative committee of cotton merchants cloth and piece-goods merchants, grain dealers, cartmen, and coolies. A couple of leading men from each of these classes of people would be placed on the committee. A few gentlemen from each community be proposed by this meeting, so that everyone could be represented, and the committee might meet to-morrow in this office and prepare a proper petition setting forth all their grievances and all their hardships. As he understood, the coolies or cartmen had already prepared a Gujerati petition which they should receive from them, and its consideration should be a part of the committee's work. The object of appointing the committee was that everything should be carefully considered and carefully discussed and a proper representation prepared. They could not possibly discuss all those matters, because there were so many to speak that it would take a very long time to hear what everybody had to say, and therefore the whole thing should be referred to the committee, and the members must be thoroughly representative gentlemen, and they would be able to do their work very satisfactorily. In his opinion it was necessary that they must resume work at once, because it was impossible for the committee to work until they returned where they were, that was to say worked together like friends for the good of the city. Nobody knew more than we did how very good people have been, how very good has been their patient conduct during the prevalence of the terrible disease. They must not now spoil the record, which was a very good record, by doing anything which was either unlawful or against the best interests of the city. In conclusion, he fervently prayed that God might remove the plague from Bombay. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. R. H. Vincent who was received with cheers said, that he had great pleasure to second the proposition so ably laid before the meeting by Sir George Cotton. A great many of those who were present at the meeting were probably aware that when he first came to Bombay he was a young man and had grown up to middle age in the city, and almost at the fag end of his service he had returned to serve for the simple reason that he loved Bombay. He did not return for the sake of pleasure but only to serve them (Cheers.) They all knew how they had all suffered from the plague how they had all suffered from the trouble and inconvenienced attending on the plague, from H. E. the Governor down to the lowest coolie. He knew that H. E. the Governor was a sympathetic nobleman and had felt for them in their troubles and was ready and willing to do all he could by way of reducing the trouble and inconvenience to a minimum. (Cheers.) But at the same time it must be remembered that H. E. the Governor had a duty to perform, and it was that he was required to strive his best to save the city and the people from plague.

He was aware that it had been an ancient custom in Hindustan to do what they call "thurtal" to go on strike and they would all agree with him that the present strike instead of doing them any good had done more harm. He agreed with Sir George Cotton that the best policy for them to pursue was to proceed at once with their usual avocations and not to foolishly endeavour to force the hands of Government, which certainly had been the intention of the people who had closed their shops and had other-wise struck work in various ways. A few weeks ago H. E. the Governor called to his resident at Malabar Hill several gentlemen representing the different native communities for the purpose of learning from them what could be done in the matter of the alliviation and the eventual eradication of the plague. He (Mr. Vincent) noticed several gentlemen there who were also present at the meeting at Government House, and they would all bear him out that nothing was further from H. E. the Governor's mind than to increase the inconvinience and the troubles arising from the plague, but that his Excellency had on the contrary, the interest of the people at heart, and was desirous of reducing these troubles to a minimum and to get rid of the plague, for if the plague was not got rid of in time, they would never get rid of them all. (Laughter and applause.) He need not assure the meeting, that as expressed by Sir George Cotton they had in his Excellency a sympathetic nobleman, who would listen to all they had to say and would take everything into his kind consideration. His Excellency was disirous of helping the people to the best of his power and ability, and he (Mr. Vincent) stated with confidence that if they were to approach his Excellency in proper spirit, their representation would receive his best attention. He did not wish to dwell on the unfortunate occurrence of last week, with which he was sure none of those who were present at the meeting, had anything to do with it. (Cheers). It was only a bit of an exhibition of temper, but let that matter pass. As citizens of Bombay they all wanted to earn their daily bread and rear up their families; and they must, therefore, abandon altogether from their mind any idea of a strike, and help government in finding out plague cases in whatever corners of houses they might be hiding. He saw that there were several friends of his in the meeting, and he asked them all to help him and the Government in bringing about a state of things, of which they might all be proud before the world. But if they did not render assistance sought from them, he was afraid that they as citizens would have to hide their faces in shame and confusion, and the trade of the city would be ruined, and their "abru" (reputation) would be gone. If they wished to save the city from the impending danger they must all work hand in hand and stand man to man and shoulder to shoulder, and Government would do all they could to support them and pay every attention to the representations which went from them. The first thing they should do, accordingly, was to resume their work, and not to do foolish things which was tantamount to cutting their own throats (Laud and prolonged cheers).

PETITION OF CARTMEN.

Mr. Bezonjee N. Kapadia, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. here read a petition in the Guzrati language which was submitted to the meeting by the cartmen and labourers who have gone on strike. The petition asked among other things for the remission of the stringent quarantine rules and the removal of hardships their families were subjected to during the house to house visitations when they were absent from home. They also stated that they had to undergo physical labour during the day their bodies were generally lukewarm, and they were removed without discrimination by search parties to hospitals on pretence that they were suffering from fever. Government had spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees and were not yet successful in dealing with the plague. The plague was after all the wrath of God, which ought to be left alone to be remedied by time.

Sir George Cotton said that the representation would receive the best consideration of the Committee which was to be appointed by the meeting.

The Hon. Dr. Balchandra then addressed to meeting in the Mahrathi language dwelling upon the necessity of assisting the authorities in their praise worthy endeavours to cope with the plague.

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram next addressed the meeting in the Gujrati language, stating that the Government were a *mai bap* Government and the people were their children, who were looked upon by them with a merciful eye.

Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mulji made an appeal to the native merchants to put their shoulders to the wheel.

The Muccadum of cartmen next addressed the meeting in Mahrathi, stating that if they were to terminate the strike they would be cutting their own throats. They were subjected to a great deal of hardship by the Sirkar, and unless promise was given to them that their numerous grievances would be remidied they would continue the strike, or sell their bullocks and carts and go to their native country.

The Muccadum of labourers on the Cotton Green and other places was also of the same opinion, and added that they were not going to turn back unless there were hopes of the Sircar redressing their grievances. Government had been promising all sorts of things but they never fulfilled it. People were taken to the hospital and there murdered like sheep.

Sir George Cotton said that the grievances of the cartmen and labourers were before the meeting in the shape of the petition, which would be carefully considered by the Committee. But before they did anything in the matter, the condition precedent was that all should go back to their work.

A PROMISE TO RESUME WORK.

The muccadum; You are our *ma bap*. If you promise that our grievances will be surely redressed by the Sirkar, we promise on our part to resume work. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mohanlal Maghanbhai secretary of the Jain Association then addressed the meeting in Gujrati, stating that Government were their *ma bap* but the mischief lay in the the fact that the so-called leaders of the different native communities, either through fear or favour, did not lay before the members of Government the true state of affairs (Lord cheers.) They said yes to everything asked for by the Government by way of carrying favour with them, and did not care it two straws for the interest of the public whom they pretend to represent. (Cheers) It might be that section 124A was also hanging over them as the sword of Damocles, but they have not after all the courage of their convictions and never ventured to lay the true state of affairs before the government. When plague was raging in the town and he went and resided in a lonely building in Walkeriewar, a plague officer called on him and asked him to leave the premises there and then; and he was eventually required to vacate it in an hour's time.

The chairman asked the speaker not to bring personal matters before the meeting.

A Bhatia merchant here rose and complained that plague officers put thermometers into the mouths of those who examined them. That was a practice which could not be sufficiently condemned for more than one reason.

Mr. Vincent informed the speaker that the matter having been brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor, it had been ordered yesterday to put a stop to the practice at once.

The Bhatia Merchant: You make all shorts of promises which are never fulfilled.

Another Bhatia merchant brought it to the notice of the meeting the ill-treatmentreceived by passengers on board the vessels by pleague officers.

After some further desultory conversation, a Committee representing the piece-goods merchants, Marwaree Shroffs grain, seed, yarn and sugar merchants Jackeria Musjid shop-keepers iron and hard-ware merchants, dock labourers, office muccadums and gunny bags merchhants was then appointed each branch being represented by fous members, the committee having power to add to the number.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### FURTHER ARRESTS.

Two arrests were made yesterday in B Division for rioting on Bhendy Bazaar Road.

### THE CLOSING OF THE CLOTH MARKETS.

The statement that the closing of the cloth markets was due to an agitation carried on by certain mill agents against the plague rules cannot apply to Mr. Govindji Thackerdas Mulji. That influential cloth merchant has given valuable help to the Plague Committee by using his influence amongst his co-religionists to reconcile them to measures intended to limit the ravages of the pestilence. We are requested by Mr. Manordas Ramji to state that no mill owner had a hand in inducing the piece-goods merchants to close their shops and that the influential mill owner referred to in our yesterday's issue has brought his influence to bear upon them to open their shops.

### REOPENING OF CERTAIN LIQUOR SHOPS.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Cawasji Oomrigar and Baria, wholesale dealers in wines and spirits, having their places of business at Abdul Rahiman Street, as well as a number of Parsee proprietors of refreshment rooms, situated in different parts of the town, appeared before Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and applied for an order to reopen their shops. The shops of Messrs. Baria and Oomrigar, who deal extensively in wholesale wines and spirits, are not ordered to be closed even during the Mohurrum festivals. Mr. Vincent considered the applications individually and made an order according to the merit of each case regarding the nature of the shop, its position, and the respectability of the owner. Most of the applications were granted.

### TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

#### THE MURDER OF SOLDIERS.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed investigation of the cases against the different batches of rioters.

The first case brought on for trial was that against Vali Mahomed Lal Mahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansurwali, Moola Haji Eddoo, and Sheikh Hyder Sheikh Karim, who were charged by Inspector Sloane as being concerned in the murder of Lance Corporals Taylor and Evans. The case was adjourned till the 25th instant for further inquiry.

### THE RIOT AT MADANPOORA.

#### TRIAL OF THE JULAIS.

Fakir Mahomed Abdul Rahman and 25 others were again charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, and causing hurt to public servants. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prisoners Nos. 9, 10, 14, 18 and 26. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted.

Inspector John W. Manley stated that on the 9th instant he was on duty at Masagon Police Court at about 11 o'clock. In consequence of certain information he received he went to Madanpoora. He found a great crowd at the junction of the Ripon Road and the Mahomedan Street. They had sticks and stones with them. He heard Mr. Dastur telling the crowd to disperse. He then heard an order for fire being given and a fire was given. Many people then ran away and he identified two of them who had already been arrested. On the next day he went to the Ripon Road again on the instruction of Superintendent Brewin, and identified two other prisoners, namely Nos. 7 and 18. No. 7 had a stick and a stone in his hand. He threw the stone on witness. He took a prominent part in the disturbance. No. 18 had a stick in his hand and he was urging on the crowd.

Cr ss-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that when Mr. Dastur came there was a very large crowd. There was about a thousand persons. No. 18 was a Sardar of the Julai sect. Witness did not know that the accused assisted the plague officer in the work of inspection. Witness was quite sure that th accused was urging on the crowed.

Constable Hayter deposed that the girl who was suffering from plague and who was to be removed to hospital from a chawl fronting the Mahomedan Street, was not allowed to be removed, and a crowd made a rush from the Mahomedan Street brandishing sticks. Witness identified Nos 11 and 23 as having taken part in the riot which took place in the Mahomedan Street, where the crowd was fired at by the police.

Constable William G. Chambers said that he saw accused No. 2, Mahomed Sidick assault, Mr. Dastur with a stick. No. 25 was also present in the crowd of rioters and incited the mob. He had a bamboo stick with which he assaulted Constable Wrafter on right leg while that Constable was in the gharry.

Constable Barty deposed that on Wednesday at about 12 o'clock he went with Mr. Dastur to Ripon Road. He identified No. 4 who had a stick in his hand, and No 18 who had also a stick. These two and Nos. 19 and 23 were also armed with sticks, and they were in the Mahomedan Street. No. 26 was urging the crowed to *maro maro*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that he could not say that accused No 23 saved Dr. Dadhalkar, the plague doctor, at the risk of his own life and placed him in a tram car. He did not know No. 18 to be a Sardar. Witness knew that there were many sects amongst the Julais but he did not know that they were constantly at war with one another. Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, a member of the Municipal Corporation, came on the scene an hour after the riot was put down, so that he could not say that the prisoner No. 23 was persuading the crowd to disperse. Mr. Dhondy took away Mr. Dastur with him.

EVIDENCE OF THE DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Nolan, examined by Mr. Little, said that while Superintendent Brewin and he were persuading the parents of the girl to remove her to hospital, they received certain information from a police havildar, in consequence of which they proceeded to the Ripon Road where a crowd of more than a thousand persons had gathered together. When they went there stone throwing increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to send for Mr. Dastur, and for further police assistance. At about 12-15 p.m. Mr. Dastur came, and the police, headed by the Magistrate, Mr. Brewin, himself and Mr. Stewart went towards the Julais. The magistrate directed them to put down their sticks and dispersed, and told them that if they had grievances, they should mention them and he would inquire into them. They began yelling, cursing, and swearing and charged stones against them. The crowd then shouted out that Chowdhari Noorali and Sardar Karim who were the Sardars of the Julais and who were assisting in plague work. They said "us soor lok ko hamare havale karo" (give them in our charge.) They further said that these two people were getting Rs. 100 from the Government. Just at that time happening to look back he saw Mr. Dastur bleeding near the face, and immediately after an order for "fire" was given. He saw prisoners Nos. 18 and 26 taking a prominent part. They had sticks in their hands and they were yelling and inciting the crowd. As a result of a volley that was fired in the Mahomedan Street seven persons fell dead. The police at that time made several arrests. Further riots took place in different localities on that day The following morning at 8-30, accompanied by Mr. Brewin and other police officers, he went to Madanpoora, where there was a large crowd of Julais, from amongst whom he identified Nos. 14 and 18. Finding that accused No. 26 was not there, he ordered Karim Jamedar to arrest him and he was subsequently arrested by the Jamedar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that Chowdhry Noorali was considered to be the head of the Julais generally and he was one of their great advisers. Prisoner No. 18 was the head of the Byculla Julai jamat, and he was one of those who were instrumental in bringing about the riot. Witness told No. 18 particularly to *samjao*. (persuade) the people, but instead of doing that he told them "soor lok ko maro" (strike these people). Accused No. 18 had no other alternative but to behave in the manner as he did, because he had to act up to what his adherents wanted him to do, as otherwise he would have been treated in the same manner as Noorali was treated. No. 26 was not a Julai, and still had a great influence over the Julais. He was in front of the crowd inciting the mob. Witness saw Mr. Dhondy long after the row took place.

The other accused did not cross-examine the witness.

Constable H. R. Todman, identified Nos. 10, 14 and 18 as being present in the crowd during the riot. No. 10 had a stick in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that he saw the accused in the crowd between 11-30 and 12. No. 10 had a stick in his hand, and No. 14 was brandishing his stick and urging on the crowd.

Inspector Roshanali Hazatali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, identified Nos. 1, 14, 18, and 23. No. 1 was pelting stones at the police. No. 14 had a stick in his hand and shouting out *lagao, lagao*. (strike strike). No. 18 stoned the police, and No. 23 was inciting the mob. Nos. 14 and and 18 appeared to him to be the leaders, and they were in the front rank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that No. 26 was not a Julai. The majority of people, who took part in the riot were Julais.

Inspector Walter Barnet identified Nos. 2 and 3 as being concerned in the riot. No. 2 deliberately urged the crowd to strike the police, when Superintendent Brewin went to the chawl to persuade the parents of the sick girl. The people had sticks in their hands. Witness saw No. 3 in the Mahomedan Street, just before the police opened fire on the mob. He had a large stick in his hand.

Inspector William Saunderson said he was present in the Ripon Road and in the Mahomedan Street on Wednesday. He identified Nos. 3, 15 and 24. No. 3 had a stick in his hand and was brandishing it about. The other two did the same thing. They did this after they had been ordered to disperse. He saw No. 3 in the Mahomedan Street. He was quite sure that he saw him there. He saw No. 15 also in the Mahomedan Street.

Narayan Dhakoo, Police sepoy, No. 1432, E., identified Nos. 4 and 6. No. 4 had a stick in his hand and he was saying,

"BEAT THE POLICE, BEAT THE POLICE."

No. 6 picked up some stones and threw them at the police. He saw No. 4 striking Inspector Saunderson.

Mahomed Hussen Gulam Mahomed, Police Sepoy No. 854 E, identified Nos. 5 and 9. No. 5 was brandishing a stick and was saying *maro maro*. No. 9 had stones in his hand and was shouting out. He was one of the mob.

Saijanmian Mahomed Thaki, Police Havildar, No. 600, E, identified Nos. 8 and 20. He saw No 8 in the Mahomedan Street. He threw bricks on the police and was urging the mob by saying *maro, maro*. No 20 had a stick in his hand.

Govind Sakharam, No. 1607, E., identified Nos. 8 and 10. No. 8 had a stick in his hand and was using it against the police. No 10 was pelting stones.

Gurubux Thakurprasad, police sepoy, No 726 E., identified Nos 11 and 16. No 11 was pelting stones at the police, and No 16 had a stick in his hand.

Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Esoob, police sepoy, No 1353 E, identified nos 11 and 23. Both the accused were pelting stones at the police.

Baboo Yessoo, police sepoy, No 1054, E, identified Nos 13 and 17. They were throwing stones and bricks respectively at the police.

Bhaji Pandu, police sepoy, 1055 identified Nos 19 and 21. The former was throwing stones and the latter had a stick in his hand.

Bairoo Bapu, police sepoy, No 1633 E, identified Nos 20 and 25. The former had a stick in his hand and was shouting out "din, din." The latter had a bundle of stones tied near his waist.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

STATEMENTS OF THE PRISONERS.

1. Fakir Mahomed Bakridin stated that on the day of the disturbance he was sitting in his brother's room. The rent collector warned him not to go out and said that if he did he would be arrested by the police. On the day previous to the riot a daughter of his brother died, and when he went on the day after the riot to the Masjid in connection with certain ceremony he was arrested.

2. Abdul Rahiman Khoodabux said that he was arrested in his house at Madanpoora on Thursday. He was not present in the crowd during the riot. He did not strike Mr. Chambers.

3. Chanda Jan Mahomed stated he did not take any part in the disturbance.

4. Vazir Dina said he was at Chunam Kiln at the time of disturbance and he was arrested the next morning when he was going to the mill. He did not assault Inspector Saunderson.

5. Mahomed Siddick Illahibux said he had been suffering from asthma and had been at his house at the time of riot. He was arrested in his room, and placed in a crowd. But he was not then identified by the police.

6. Gulam Nabi Abdul Razak Haji denied having thrown stones at the police. On the day of the riot he had been attending on his maternal aunt, who was then ill. She died three days ago.

7. Yusuf Ali Sadakali, who was charged with assulting Inspector Manley, said he did not take any part in the disturbance.

8. Sudhan Mangal stated he was at Coorla on the day of the riot and had returned to Bombay at 8 p.m.

9. Haji Khan Mahomed Salar said he was at Dongri in the shop of Khoja Nansey Moorar the whole of Wednesday. He was arrested the next morning.

Haji Ismail Haji Mohidin stated on the day of the riot he was in his house, where his son was lying ill. Next morning the police came to his shop and asked who had assembled there the previous day. When he said that he knew nothing about the matter, he was arrested.

11. Baboo Ramjan said, he was asleep in his room when firing commenced. He was awakened by the noise. He went down to see what was the matter. Seeing the riot he went back to his house. He was arrested the next morning.

12. Bakkas Abdul said that on the day of the riot he was working the whole day in his master's place at Safrabad, in Manpoora. He did not throw stones at the police.

13. Baker Miran said that on the day of the riot he went out fishing. But as he found that there was to be a riot that day he returned home.

14. Haji Allahabux Sheik Angna said on the day of the riot, he went to Messrs. Bapty Brothers' to buy flour. He bought three bags of flour and went home at 2 p.m. He took no part in the riot. He had been in Bombay for the last thirty years, and was never concerned in a riot during that time.

15. Abdoola Illahitux said on the day of the riot he went to the Moorga Mill, as there was a wedding. There he was told of the riots and people warned him not to go out of the house. He went home in the evening and arrested the next morning. He was not in the crowd.

16. Abdul Gani Badal stated, he was not present in the crowd during the riot. He had been to the Bhajipala Street, whence he returned at 2 p.m. He did not pelt stones at the police. He was arrested the next morning.

17. Mahomed Hussein Faizbux said, he was in his room a sleep until the firing took place. That woke him. He looked out and saw several persons dead or wounded. He then shut the door and remained there the whole day. He was not in the crowd.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

18. Ab lool Razak Badil, who, it was alleged, had taken a leading part in the riot and had incited the mob, stated that on the day of the riot there was a death in his community. He went with the funeral to the new cemetery and returned at 12 o'clock. On his arrival he heard of the riot. He then went to the mosque and told his people there to take no part in the disturbance, and said if they did he would not be responsible for it. He was in the mosque till 5 p.m. He assisted the doctors of the Plague Committee in the house-to-house visitation. In some cases he gave information about the sick persons and had removed them to hospitals. He had been in Bombay for the last forty years, and he never carried a stick with him.

19. Abdoola Issack said, on the day of the riot he was in his house the whole day. He was not in the crowd. He did not know why the police said he was there.

20. Bakridin Dinmahomed said, he was ill, and was arrested on Thursday morning when he went out to get medicine. He did not leave his house on the previous day.

21. Samu Sadick said, his brother lived at Sadaria Bazar, and he was with him the whole of the day of riots. He did not throw stones at the police.

22. Mahomedali Sadakali, who was told by the magistrate that there was no evidence against him, said that on the day of the riots he had been in his master's house at Sadaria Bazar.

23. Nyamuttulli Habibulla stated, on the day of the riots he worked in his master weaving place.

24. Allahabux Chedi, said, he lived at Tamakar mohulla. The whole of that day, he was at mill where he worked.

25. Babu Jan Mahomed, said, he was lying in his house. He had nothing to do with the riot.

26. Moosa Aba, against whom it was alleged that he had taken a very leading part in the riots and had incited the mob, said, he did not belong to the Julai caste. On Wednesday morning at about 10-45 a.m. after breakfasting with Sardar Oomer Jamal, they went to his stables. At 10-45 a.m., when he was going to his warehouse he saw a crowd of about 400 Hindustani boys standing about in the street. Shortly after Dr. Dudhalkar called out to him. He was surrounded by boys who were throwing stones at him and molesting him. He remonstrated with the boys and the doctors afterwards went away in a tram-car. Then the boys came round him and asked him why he allowed the doctor to go. They said he was in the pay of Sardar Oomer Jamal. He was very much frightened. He was not mixed up in the riot.

The court rose at 12-30 p.m., for tiffin.

The court resumed inquiry at 1-30 p.m.

### A PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Accused No. 22 Mahomed Ali Sidick, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE.

The Magistrate then framed charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly against the remaining 25 accused, all of whom pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

Mr. Sanjana, who had summoned seventeen witness on behalf of prisoners Nos. 9, 10, 14, 18, and 26, said that he had abandoned his intention of calling them, provided the accused No. 9, against whom there was no corroborative evidence, was given the benefit on that point and the other accused were leniently dealt with.

Most of the accused then expressed their intention of calling witnesses, and the magistrate adjourned the case till this (Wednesday) morning.

### ANOTHER PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Kalian Nabibux, one of the prisoners in the first batch, whose case was remanded for further inquiry, was again placed on his trial. The accused was represented by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola Kadarbhoy, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Frank Burdett, foreman in the G. I. P. Workshops, in which the accused was employed as an assistant boiler-maker, said that the accused was marked as present in the muster roll register, but witness could not say of his own knowledge whether he saw the accused at all on that day. It was possible to personate with the collusion of subordinate persons, employed under the time-keeper.

Mr. D J De Sa, time-keeper of the workshops, deposed that the accused was present in the workshops the whole of Wednesday according to the muster roll register.

Luxmon Daji, employed in the time-keeper's office, gave evidence to the same effect.

Inspector Hurst, recalled, said that all the prisoners arrested on the spot were kept under guard. He did not know the accused previous to the riot.

The magistrate in giving his evidence, said that he must give the accused benefit of the doubt. In his opinion it was a very extraordinary case. It seemed to him from the register that the accused was present in the workshops, and he had no reason to believe that the book was tampered with. It was quite possible that somebody else might have taken up his ticket, and he was thus marked as present. Under the circumstances he would acquit the prisoner.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

### THE ASSAULT ON TWO EUROPEANS AT THE FALKLAND ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin, again charged Noor Mahomed Ahmed, with rioting at the Falkland Road on Wednesday last and assaulting Major Ross and Mr. Fred Schmuck. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Schmuck was cross-examined by. Mr. DeSouza.

Kassam Nathoo, a shop-keeper at Falkland Road, identified the accused, with whom were three other persons produced in Court by the police and named Essaji Hakimji, Ibrahimji Hakimji, and Lalshaw Nazmuddin. The accused and several others were beating the complainant. The accused in his defence, stated that acting on the advice of his land-lord, Haji Kassam Joosaf, he did not stir out of his house till Friday, when he was arrested.

The magistrate then framed charges of rioting, being a member of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt to Mr. Schmuck against the accused.

Mr. De Souza called witness on behalf of the defence.

Merwan Ardeshir, an Irani shop-keeper at Falkland Road, examined by Mr. De Souza, stated that he did not see the accused in the crowd. He did not see him striking the complainant. Witness Kassam Nathoo, was at a distance from the spot where the assault took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness stated that the common object of the crowd appeared to him to be to "maro us Kafir lok ko" (Strike the infidels). Kassam was nearer and in a better position to see the assault.

Haji Kasam Gani, the accused's landlord, examined by Mr. De Souza, said that as the riot was going on he made the accused sit on the verandah of his (witness's) house. He made the accused and about 25 others to sit there for about five hours.

Hassam Varim, then corroborated the last witness.

The magistrate in giving his decision, remarked that there could be no doubt that the mob, which had assaulted the complainant, was animated by one common object of assaulting the "Kafir lok," and that the accused was one of the persons who took part in rioting and in the assault upon the complainant. The magistrate convicted him on all charges and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

### CHARGES AGAINST OTHER PRISONERS.

Guffar Bakridin, Bhicoo Jaran, Sakoor Vali, Illahibux Mahomed, Zahurshaw Amirshaw, Guffoor Chedda, Mahomed Isaac, Cheddoo Mir Jan, Rassool Peerai and Mahomedali Abdools, who were all arrested on Sunday last, were charged by Superintendent Brewin with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and with causing grievous hurt to a public servant in execution of his duty.

Constable Barnett, deposed, that on receiving certain information he went to Bhoosawal where the accused were arrested. The case was remanded till the 18th instant.

Taj Mahomed Hussanbhoy, Mahomedali Jooman, Jan Mahomed Abdool Waheb, Juman Bodan, Sooleman Khiran, Sheikh Sahoo Abdool Waheb, Sheikh Fazal Sheikh Lullan, Abdoola Ajim, Yakool Jahil, Bholai Gathoo, Waris Sonawoo, Abdoola Jehoordin, Barkat Khoohan, Abdool Rahman, Mahomed Ibrahim, Chewoodar Pirbax and Nooranahmed Rahimtoola were charged by Superintendent Brewin, with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and committing mischief. These persons were concerned in the riot in which a plague office ward was destroyed by fire and telegraph wires on the Bellasis Road were torn down. All the accused persons were arrested by Constable Hayter on the previous day near the New Nagpada Street. The case was postponed till the 21st instant.

The case against Essaji Hakimji, Ibrahimji Hakimji and Laisha Najmudin was remanded till the 21st instant.

### THE INCOMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Shannon," expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Satutday next the 19th instant:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Barne, Lieut C R | Heycock, Rev P W |
| Blore, Mr H and Mrs | Jacob, Mr P G |
| Bush, Capt P W | Johnstone, Lieut B H |
| Bell, Mr W M | Linnell, Mr Mr F |
| Cumberlege, Lieut | Lawrence, Henry |
| Cross, Mr Hugh | Madgovkar, Mr J D |
| Darrah, Mr H Z | Marshall, Major W S |
| Douglass, Rear Admiral A L | Newman, Mr W |
| Douglas, Mrs and Miss | Ogilvy, Surgn-Capt W H |
| Drake, Capt E W | Raymond, Lieut R H |
| Gipps, Mr G F E | Stearnson, Mr A M |
| Grenfell, Miss M | Shawe, Rev E and Mrs |
| Hawkes, Miss | Tyl

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

THE closing of the doors of the Trafalgar Club is the not unexpected end of a passing phase of cycling among the upper ten. When aristocratic personages first took to cycling a couple of years ago with a rush, they supported a swell social club, and used it as a daily rendezvous after a park-stroll or a round of calls. Now, cycling is less of a plaything to these people, and they have grown up out of the idea that cycling needs a special track or a club to foster its development, and though those who only rode because it was "the thing," may have discarded their bicycles, the patronage of society has for ever emancipated cycling from being looked upon as vulgar as it used at one time to be.

The Trafalgar Club has failed partly because it was a London house in the busy district of Kensington, as well as because its members have found that cycling in earnest means road-riding and not attending club-house functions. Similar institutions like the one at Sheen House, on the borders of Richmond Park, have a rosier chance of more permanent success, as it involves a ride to reach them from town, and when, as in this case, they are in the centre of grand roads and beautiful scenery, there will always be a good measure of support. With the decline of mere Society riding, there will come a decay of egg and spoon racing and similar frippery which was at best a poor embroidery that by no means decorated the simple art of plain cycling. Although Society cycling is on the decline, no genuine cyclist regrets the fact, because it infers that real cycling is on the increase. Proof of this is gained at once by reference to such an institution as the Touring Club, which numbered over forty thousand members last year, and already in the one month of January, 1898—and that not a touring time of year—no fewer than 1,800 new names were enrolled upon the register.

If the Duke of Portland, who opened the Nottingham Show last week, had been a week later, he could have added a word on a new phrase of cycling development to his eloquent description of the rich man's hobby and the poor man's horse. The cycle has been pressed into the service of poachers seeking unlawful game, and by its means a quick escape from game-keepers has been rendered possible. We are too apt to think of the cycle as only used by lawabiders, but with poachers on the scene and burglars on bikes, it must be sadly noted that the pastime has its baser uses as well.

At the Show of the week, at Sheffield, much a museument was caused by a public offer by one of the firms showing, to give the Lord Mayor a bicycle. The Lord Mayor was opening the exhibition, and in the course of his remarks declared that he was not a cyclist. Instantly came this spontaneous offer, and now the Lord Mayor of the city is learning to ride, and the fond hope is that he will find certain city streets to be badly paved, and instantly command that they shall be repaired.

Our two chief institutions, the Cyclists' Touring Club and the National Cyclists' Union, are spending much time and space in attacking each other in their monthly organs, and each claims that it does more than the other to deserve public support. Our print is instructive. The N.C.U. is fighting the Railways to try and get cycles carried as personal luggage. The C.T.C. retorts that this is a matter they meant to tackle years ago, and were then advised that there was no chance in law for such a contention to be upheld, and if by unforeseen luck it were decided that cycles must be carried free, there would certainly be new legislation at once to confer on the Companies the right to make a charge. Meanwhile the Union is issuing collecting cards for Clubs to help make in in the shekels for the fight.

Motor riding is beginning to claim its victims, as a user of one of these vehicles lost control of one last week, and dashed into a lamp-post, and was so hurt that he died. A cyclist also has met with his death be a collision, but in this case it was not the tact of his cycling that caused the trouble, but the mistake he made in omitting to wear his spectacles, although he suffered from abnormal short-sightedness, and so failed to see the obstruction clearly.

There is every sign of an increased popularity in rim brakes; and they deserve it. Primarily their great point is that they do not injure tyres, and are better than band brakes, inasmuch as a small pressure is needed to slow a wheel if it be applied at the rim, than on a special drum nearer the axle. One point has made men doubtful, whether the rims would stand it or the spokes be torn out, but experience is confirming the contention that the best rims will not perceptibly wear, and a well-made wheel is not pulled about by this form of brake.

The prospects of the coming racing season are not particularly brilliant, as there are no bright amateur stars, and many of the better known professional riders have not yet been able to secure a job on their somewhat fanciful terms. It was quite an exceptional thing last year for a London race meeting to pay expenses, and successes were only scored at "mammoth" festivals with gigantic programmes. For many reasons the English public shows little interest in any but phenomenal cycling competitions, and some new development is sorely needed to arouse race goers into some sort of keenness.

The President of the Board of Trade has announced in the House of Commons that it has been in communication with the railway companies on the question of the carriage of cycles. The Board of Trade influence is not being extended in the direction of compelling free carriage, but the provision of suitable accommodation. The Great Northern Railway manager, Sir Henry Oakley, declares that no satisfactory mode of carrying bicycles has yet been devised either by railway men or outsiders, and the Company is making further experiments. It is rather a curious coincidence that the G.N.R. is one of the companies which caters more for the convenience of cyclists than the majority, by providing special store rooms at stations and arranging cycle touring tickets at cheaper rates—and yet it was the one selected for the test case now pending whether cycles should be carried free gratis and for nothing.

A highly select Amateur Cycling Association is about to be formed under the tutelage of Dr. Turner as a sort of holy of holies within the borders of the National Cyclists' Union. The Universities, and the better class of Social Clubs have stood aloof from amateur racing of late, as the sifting of amateurs from professionals has not been complete, and the true blues now want an association of a non-trading, probably non-press character. It will necessarily be confined to the comparatively well-to-do, and it is suggested that the reward of a laurel wreath shall be the ideal prize for races among the ultra purists.

Acetelyne has a rival at the opposite end of the scheme of lamp illuminants. Acetelyne is a gas that gives so bright a light as to dazzle every passer-by, and scare horses into leaping the hedges. Now there has been introduced a tiny candle-lamp, very compact, neat and small, with a glimmer more than sufficient to signal the rider's approach, but not by any means a powerful illuminant. It pleases those who only want a light to keep within the law.

A doctor of Portsmouth recently lost his bicycle under the very common circumstances leading up to such calamities. He called on a friend, and while his machine was left on the kerbstone a passing thief annexed it for himself. So far the tale is very ordinary, but later in the day this doctor was called to set the leg of a man who had fallen a victim to acute side-slip on some greasy tram-lines, and he then discovered that the faithful bicycle which had unseated its unlawful rider was his own lost steed. At any rate the man cannot run away before the police get hold of him.

A cyclist was killed last week on a dangerous hill in the Kentish North Downs under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He was riding a lady's machine, and t. ough he was aware of the dangerous nature of the h. ill he came to grief owing to a sudden gust of wind cat. ing him unawares. Probably the unaccustomed "whippy" steering of a lady's machine had somethin. to do with the spill and the losing of control. Al. hough the rider was expert, and knew the hill, the jury at the inquest recommended that a danger b. ard should be erected as a warning to others, for it. ch a one could be blown off on a windy day the wan. erer and the tourist would need a caution as to the danger of the locality.

The statement which has been going the round of the Press that F. W. Chinn intends shortly leaving England for America is incorrect, for this gentleman says that he is under an agreement with the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Limited, to represent them in England this year. F. W. Chinn is the ¼ and 1 mile champion of England.

It is very often that after a rider has decided on smooth covered tyres, that he regrets that he is not provided with a non-slipping device. But one can purchase from the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited, a non-slipping band, consisting of an endless strip of rubber, mounted with the Dunlop-Welch tread, exactly the size to fit their tyres. Those cyclists who do not care to fit the strips on themselves, can get them fitted on at any of the Company's depots, at a little additional cost.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited, have been keeping their famous team of pacers in the pink of condition, during the winter months, by riding, running, and football. The men are at the present time in as good a condition as they were at any time during last season, and with the warmer weather it is expected that the men will travel faster than ever.

The other week Gascoyne and Brown returned from their winter racing tour in Algiers, where they have met with marked success on their Dunlop Tyred tandem. The pair have proved very formidable opponents to other riders, and have invariably succeeded in passing the winning post first. They complain of the very hot weather which they experienced, but, for all this, it is expected that next season will find them again in those haunts that have been so favourable to them.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th March.

Read Government Resolution, No. 40, Marine Department, dated 2nd March 1898, appointing Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Morison is appointed a member of the Land and Railways and Bunders Committees.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 25th February 1898, stating that the Municipality have commenced to pave the footpaths of the portion of Victoria Road Extension construct. ed by them, and requesting that the Trustees will issue orders for the paving of the footpaths alongside the portion of the road which was constructed by the Trustees in accordance with the undertaking given by them.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 8th March 1898, reporting that no alteration is necessary in the Original estimate of Rs. 2,171.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The work should be proceeded with and charged to the balance of the fixed annual Revenue Surplus, 1898-99.

Submitted correspondence with the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, regarding the Trustees' liability for damage by damp found to have been sustained by several cases of silk landed at the Dock in August last from the S.S. "Mirzapore."

Resolution.—The Trustees regret they are unable to accept any liability for the damage sustained in this case.

Read circular letter, dated, 28th February 1898, from the Collector of Bombay to all Factory Owners, impressing on them the necessity of a medical inspection of their employes every morning and evening. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 2nd March 1898.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 23rd February 1898, reporting that the Steam Fire-engine House at Prince's Dock is worn out and requesting that a temporary or permanent covering may be provided without delay.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd March 1898, reporting that it is quite necessary to provide a shelter for the Steam Fire-engine at once, and the estimated cost of a suitable temporary building is Rs. 673.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against the allotment for contingent works under Docks in the Budget for 1898-99.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letters from the Port Officer, dated 4th March 1898, reporting that Steam-launch "Cutty Sark," while proceeding from a steamer in harbour to Ballard Pier on the 2nd instant, collided with a native craft, which sank, but no lives were lost.

Statement of Toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways from 1st to 28th February 1898. It amounts to Rs. 1,148-2-0.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 4th March 1898. | Total from 1st April 1897 to 4th March 1898. | For week ending 4th March 1897. | Total from 1st April 1896 to 4th March 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour... | 22 | 322 | 19 | 867 |
| " piloted out of harbour... | 21 | 807 | 14 | 867 |
| " transported ..... | 10 | 481 | 6 | 536 |
| " attended to ..... | 2 | 113 | 2 | 74 |
| " warped ..... | 0 | 50 | 2 | 54 |

## MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

1ST ROUND.

R M Gray, beat, R A Don, 6-3—4-6—6-5.
W Reid, " H Cheetham, 6-3—6-1.
I C Brooks, I G Greig, C H S Boggs, H G W Meikle, and E F Nicholson and P F Fisher had byes.

2ND ROUND.

Greig beat, Brooks, 2-6—6-2—6-4.
Fischer " Gray, 6-3—6-1.
Reid " Boggs, 6-3—6-3.
Nicholson, beat Meikle, 6-3—6-2.

3RD ROUND.

Greig beat Fischer, 6-3—6-3.
Reid " Nicholson, 6-5—6-5.

FINAL.

Greig beat Reid, 6-3—6-2.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and Address. Hymn 94.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Address by Rev. J. Davis. Hymns 158 and 315.

FORT CHAPEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Feast of St. Patrick, Apostle and Patron-Saint of Ireland.
7 a.m.—Solemn High Mass.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow, (Thursday), the 17th instant, at 9-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company :—No 4381 Vol H S Cassel.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March, 1898.

1. There will be Squard drill at both Head-quarters to-day (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow Thursday. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).

3. The proficiency class will meet at Fort Head-quarters to-morrow, Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

4. Drill and Guard Mounting Competition will take place at the Town Hall compound on Saturday next the 19th inst. Fall in at 5 p.m. sharp.

Dress drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

5. It is notified for information that Sunday the 20th inst. will be the last day available for the Quarter Cup.

6. Candidates for proficiency certificates are requested to meet the Adjutant after squad and Guard Mounting Competition on Saturday next the 19th instant.

7. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Company, No. 1 Subdivision—No. 174 Gunner J. W. Rice, B. V. A.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F G A Wimberley, I S C, 6th (Jat) Regt of Bengal Light Infy, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 22nd Nov 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Col L D Spencer, M D, C B, I M S, Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surg Major Genl, with effect from 28th Feb 1898, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, vice Surg Major Genl R Harvey, M D, D S O, F R C P, appointed to officiate as Director Genl, I M S.

The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, No 17, date 10 h Feb 1898, is published for general information :—The fundamentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surg Lieuts, their commissions being dated 28th Jan 1898, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School :—T H Delaop Bengal, J W F Rait, Bengal, S R Douglas, Punjab, E J O'Meara, Punjab, G Tate, Punjab, R F Baird, Punjab, A T Gage, Punjab, G C Laing, Bombay, G McPherson, Bombay, S Hunt, Bombay, A G Sargent, Bombay, W H Cox, Bombay, de Vere Condon, Bombay, H A J Gidney, Bombay, H Kirkpatrick, Madras, F D S Fayrer, Madras, P K Chitale, Madras, W Lethbridge, Madras.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Hon Lieut W H Sicele is appointed a Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of Royal Marines, appointed to the Una tached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India :—Second Lieut W C Little.

The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months, probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J D Reece, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 22nd Regt of Madras Infy, 27th July 1896, and Lieut F Martin, Durham L I. Offg Wing Officer, 25th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, 23rd July 1896.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :—Lieut H H Norman, 1st Batln Northamptonshire Regt, to be Adjt and Q M, British Troops Depot, Nowshera, vice Capt A F Bundock, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on Private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col J A Miley, C S I, I S C, Accountant Genl and ex-officio Depy Secy for Finance, Military Dept, up to the 15th Dec 1898, and Capt F G Cardew, I S C, 15th Regt of Bengal, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Depy Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept, for one year.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr A Cooke, Public Works Dept, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Lieut-Colonel—Major F M Rundall, D S O 9th March 1898.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col and Major, respectively, while serving as regimental Commandant and Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—Major R G Iremonger, and Capt S G Radcliff, dated 12th Feb 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Condr T Westwood, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Conductor ; and Sergt J H Collins, Supervisor 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr—with effect from the 26th Oct 1897, vice Condr J B Ralph, appointed to the Provincial Engineer Estabt.

Madras—Sub-Condr R T Healy to be Condr, Sergt J Ruck to be Sub-Condr, and Sergt W H Goddard to be Sub-Condr, extra to the establishment—with effect from the 5th Oct 1897, vice Condr H Hollingsworth, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Regt of Bombay Lancers Baluch Horse—Jemadar Habibullah Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Fateh Khan, promoted with effect from the 25th Aug 1897.

Krinpura Irregular Force Infantry—Subadar Buddhu Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Khima to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhaggu to be Jemadar, vice Bunnia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1898. Jemadar Teja to be Subedar, Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, vice Balia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1898, and Havildar Sawaia to be Jemadar, vice Pura transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from 1st Jan 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

Col E H Bingham, I S C, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th March 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Col D A A Macpherson, I S C, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd April 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Major H Melvill, I S C, Military Accountant, 1st class, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March 1898, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and sepoy of the native army of the Punjab Command are granted the meritorious service medal and long service and good conduct medal, with gratuities.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—Capt J G W Allsop, resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th May 1897.

Cowpers Vole Rifles—Capt T Hollingsworth, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th March 1898.

1st Battn, B B and C I R, Vol Rifles—Surgn-Capt S E Prall, M B, I M S, to be Surgn-Capt, to complete the establishment.

Sind Voir Rifles—S E Greaves, Gentl to be Sec-Lieut, vice Vincent, transferred to the Bombay Voir Rifles.

Hyderabad Voir Rifles—Sec-Lieut S Andrews to be Lieut, vice Cooney, promoted.

Malabar Voir Rifles—Capt P R Allen, resigns his commission.

Presidency Voir Rifle Battn—Surgn-Lieut F K Butt, to be Surgn-Capt, and Sec-Lieut G Elliot to be Lieut vice Aldridge, transferred to the military list.

MILITARY WORK DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E, is promoted to Asst Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 10th Oct 187.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt W S Goodridge, R N, having been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine in succession to Rear-Admiral John Hext, R N, retired, A-D-C, K C I E, retired, assumed charge of his office on the 3arch 189[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W J McKhinny, R E, class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col H G Selby R E, Suptdg Engrr, 2nd class, sub protem, and Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 349 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th March 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G A Anderson, in class I, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Management Dept, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Lieut-Col H G Selby, R E, on furlough or until further orders.

Mr F H Mfles is aphointed, under covenant, Asst Loco Supt in class III, grade 3 of the Suerior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and his services are placed at the dispcsal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr A S Wyman, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay in extension of the leave notified in Director Genl of Railway's Notification No 78, dated the 5th Oct 1897.

Mr R Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Examiner of Public Work Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Mr J H H Glass, C I E, Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Bengal, Public Works Dept, retired from the service of Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March 1898.

Mr R B Buckley, Supdg Engr, 1st class, Bengal, is promoted to Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent, and appointed Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt in the Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1898.

Mr J H Apjohn, Supdg Engr, 1st class, Bengal, is permanently promoted to Chief Engr, 3rd class, Supernumerary, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1898.

Mr E A Lugard Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the 21st Nov 1897, and is repromoted to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 22nd Dec 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr W P Henderson, Opg Supt, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, reverted to Asst Supt, VI, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th Feb 1898.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr R C D Ewing, Extra Asst Supt, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Major H Melvill, I S C, Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted leave in India, m c, from 28th Feb, 1898, inclusive, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, pending his retirement.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

Mr J J Allen, Director, class III, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Capt H B Peacock, I S C, Asst Commr, Merwara, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPATMENT.

Mr H B Welsh, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Sambhar Division at present on deputation at the Central Office, is appointed to act as Supt. and is posted to the Warthganj Depot, Punjab Mines Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A E Cline, Supdt.

Mr E G. Winn, Asst Supt, Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A E Cline, Supt Warthganj Depot, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March, 1898.

POST OFFICE.

Mr G W Stanyon, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd Feb, 1898.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until futher orders :—Mr H C Houseno, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 2nd grade Mr Sufder Husain B A Supt of Post Offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, and Mr H Bowner to act as Supt of Post Offices 4th grade.

Mr A H Sparling, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, and as present officiating as Supt of the Postal Workshop, Aligarh, is confirmed in that apyointment, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

The following appointments are made with effect from that date :—Mr H Smith, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, Mr J C Morgan, Supt of Post Offices, offg sup pro tem in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, and Mr C L Pigott, Supt of Post Office 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

Mr A C Firth, Supt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 1st March 1898, to act sub pro tem in the 2nd grade during the absence of Mr C J Hogg on extraordinary leave without allowance or until further orders.

Mr M E Monks, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, with effect from the 31st March 1898.

Mr W G J Smith is appointed to act as Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted furlough of Mr Mofks or until further orders.

## I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

| Description. | 1898. | 1897. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 940 | 940 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | | | | | | |
| Parcels, &c. | 40,330 | 57,301 | ... | 16,984 | ... | 4,337 |
| Goods ..... | 37,609 | 76,301 | 11,308 | ... | 24,380 | ... |
| Other earnings ..... | 3,833 | 5,769 | ... | 1,936 | 4,537 | ... |
| Total for week | 1,31,762 | 1,39,571 | ... | 7,612 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 9,83,582 | 9,59,102 | ... | ... | 24,480 | ... |


## NOTICES.

The Hit of the Season.... is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
*Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.*
General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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*Calcutta & Bombay*—Turner, Morrison & Co.
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago!
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
*Sold Everywhere.*
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
*Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.*

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this [illegible]

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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*Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
*Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
*Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
*Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had of Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
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# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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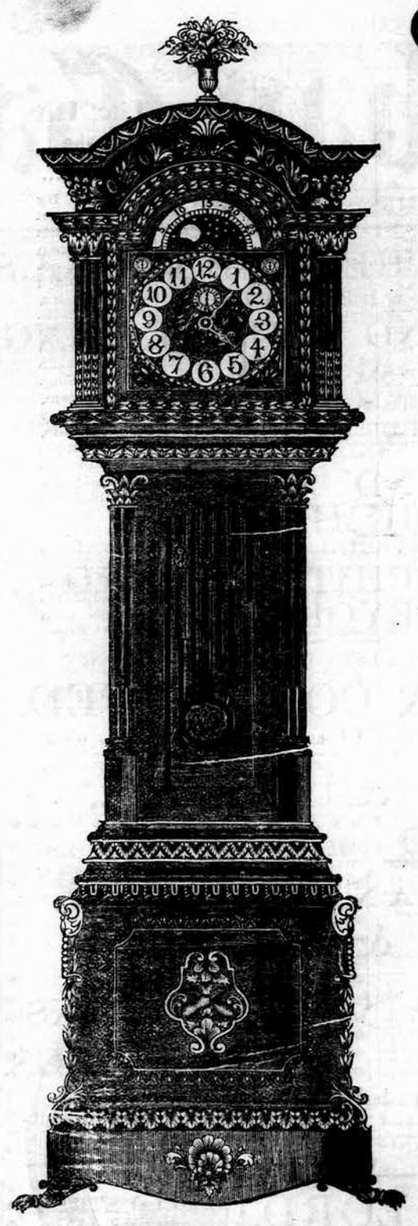

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